My Spelling

GRADE 4

CURRICULUM

YOAKAM - DAW

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My Spelling

GRADE FOUR

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How to Use Your Spelling Book

Monday

Read the lesson story and talk about it.
Say each New Word after your teacher says it.
Find your New Words in the story.
Write your New Words.

Tuesday

Do the exercises called Working with Words.

Wednesday

Take your first test on the New Words.
Correct your test and find your score.
Write correctly each word that you missed.

Thursday

Study the New Words that you missed on Wednesday.

Study your Review Words for the week.

In your extra time learn the Other Words to Spell.

Friday

Take a test on the New Words and the Review Words.

Correct your test and find your final score.

Make a list of any words that you missed. Call these My Hard Words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.

Unit I

Imaginary Trips to Other Lands

1. Finding Your Way

On any journey a map is a useful guide. With it you may follow your route and find your way. A few people seem to be able to tell directions anywhere. One reason may be that they watch the sun, moon, and stars. They know that the sun will always rise in the east and set in the west. At night during a storm it is hard to keep from getting lost, but on a clear night the stars help you. Look for the group of stars called the Big Dipper. You can tell it by its handle and its shape. The outer edge of the Big Dipper will point to the North Star.

New Words

journey	seem	rise	handle
map	anywhere	during	shape
useful	reason	storm	edge
follow	moon	clear	point

What to Do Each Day

On Monday, Have Fun with the Story

1. Your teacher will read the story aloud. Listen to each word as she pronounces it.
2. Read the story to yourself. Then talk about it.
3. Find each of the New Words in the story.
4. Use each of the New Words in a sentence.
5. Tell a story, using some of the New Words.
6. Copy the New Words on a sheet of paper.

On Tuesday, Have Fun with the New Words

With each lesson you will find a number of exercises called Working with Words. Do these exercises on Tuesday. Always write your answers on a sheet of paper. Never write in this book. Here are four exercises for this week:

1. Write these words in **a b c** order: **handle, storm, during, journey, clear, edge, point, useful.**
2. Write the New Words that have **ll, oo,** and **ee** in them.
3. Write the New Words that rhyme with **nap, cape, wise,** and **season.**
4. Find the New Word with two little words in it. Write the little words. Then write the big word.

On Wednesday, Take Your First Test

1. Number a sheet of paper for the test.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each word. Say each word to yourself after her.

3. Write each word after its number. Say the letters to yourself as you write.

4. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. This is your score.

5. Put a line under each word that you missed. These are your hard words. Write each hard word again. Be sure to spell it right this time.

6. Save your test paper.

On Thursday, Learn Your Hard Words

1. Take the test paper on which you marked your hard words on Wednesday. Use these rules for studying the words:

How to Learn to Spell

1. Look at the hard word and say it softly.

2. Look at the word and say each letter.

3. Close your eyes. Try to see each letter of the word without looking at it.

4. Look at the word and copy it.

5. Write the word three times without looking at your book.

2. Beginning with lesson 2, you will have some Review Words each week. Study the Review Words when you have learned all the New Words.

3. In your extra time learn the Other Words to Spell. You will find the first list in lesson 2.

On Friday, Take Your Last Test

1. Number a paper for your test.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each New Word and each Review Word. Say each word to yourself after her. Write each word.

3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. This is your final score for the week.

4. If you keep a Progress Chart, mark your score on it.

Keep a Record of Your Spelling

Keep a record of the words that you miss on the Friday test. A small notebook will be good for the purpose. Each Friday write in your notebook the words that you miss. Call them My Hard Words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.

It is a good plan to keep a list of words that you miss in the other written work that you do in school. Call these My Special Words. Study them whenever you have extra time.

2. Bombo, the Black Boy

Should you like to travel to the hot, damp country where Bombo lives? His home is in a forest. To reach it you must go along a narrow path covered with plants and vines. The walls of Bombo's house are made of strips of wood plastered with mud. The roof is made of palm leaves. There are thirty or forty houses in the village.

Bombo often sees monkeys jumping from branch to branch of the trees. Sometimes he sees a big snake, or an elephant at a water hole. Bombo has never seen a lion or a tiger, for these animals do not live near his home.

New Words

travel	covered	forty	snake
damp	roof	village	elephant
forest	leaves	monkeys	lion
path	thirty	branch	tiger

Working with Words

1. The words **damp**, **path**, **roof**, **branch**, and **snake** are words of one syllable. Each word has only one vowel sound. Write each word.

2. The words **travel** and **tiger** have two syllables each. Say the words softly by syllables: **trav'el**, **ti'ger**. Write the words.

3. The words **village**, **forest**, and **lion** are also words of two syllables. Find them in your dictionary. Write them in syllables.

4. Find the three-syllable word in your list of New Words. Then find it in your dictionary and write it in syllables. Write the whole word.

5. Write the two New Words that are numbers.

6. Make one sentence in which **leaves** means "parts of a tree or plant" and another in which it means "goes away." Write **leaves**.

7. Write **monkeys**. Drop the letter **s** and write the word that means one monkey.

8. Write **covered**. Make another word by dropping **ed**.

Review Words

country	journey	during	edge
climb	reason	useful	anywhere

Other Words to Spell

hut	**vine**	**dim**	**clay**

3. Hassan, the Desert Boy

Hassan's home is a tent in the desert. The tent gives shade from the sun and shelter from storms.

Hassan sometimes goes with his father to trade in the city. He travels across the desert sand on the back of a camel. In the city Hassan's father sells the wool which he got from his flock of sheep. He buys dates, flour, and coffee for his family and a load of fresh green hay for his camels. The desert people are fond of coffee and some traders make a living by selling it. The traders also sell fruit, cloth, leather saddles, and copper kettles.

New Words

tent	trade	dates	fond
desert	sand	coffee	selling
shade	camel	fresh	fruit
sometimes	flock	hay	leather

Working with Words

1. In the word **sometimes** find two little words. Write them. Now write the big word.

2. The letters **a, e, i, o,** and **u** are vowels. Each vowel has more than one sound, but the most common are the short sounds as in **ăn**d and **ĕn**d and the long sounds as in **āte** and **ēve**. Notice the marks for these sounds. Write these words: **tent, fresh, fond, sand, flock, selling.** Then mark each vowel as shown in your dictionary.

3. Write the words **shade** and **trade.** Cross out the silent **e.** Then mark each **a** as shown in your dictionary.

4. Find the words **leather, selling, camel,** and **coffee** in your dictionary. Write them in syllables. Then write each whole word.

5. After you copy these sentences, underline each New Word:

(1) Are dates a fruit?
(2) Does the camel like hay?
(3) Have you ever crossed a desert?

Review Words

money	forty	covered	village
colour	thirty	leaves	elephant

Other Words to Spell

saddle	kettle	hump	copper

4. Where Does Nuka Live?

Nuka's father is a brave hunter. He used to shoot with a bow and arrow, but now he has a gun. When he goes to look for bear, seal, or walrus, he drives his team of dogs. If he has good luck, he brings home a supply of meat. Then Nuka is given a piece of raw fat meat for dinner.

Nuka's winter home is made of blocks of snow. It has no stove, but oil lamps keep the family warm. Although Nuka would freeze outdoors, it is comfortable inside his house. Except for the snow which covers the ground, the land near Nuka's home is bare. Can you tell where he lives?

New Words

hunter	gun	given	oil
shoot	team	piece	lamps
bow	luck	raw	freeze
arrow	meat	stove	bare

Working with Words

1. Write these words in **a b c** order: **oil, raw, bow, gun, luck, team, stove, meat.**

2. Notice the double letters in **shoot, arrow,** and **freeze.** Write each word.

3. Write **hunter.** Make another word by dropping the **er.** Write the word.

4. Notice the **ie** in **piece.** Learn to spell **piece.** Write it.

5. Write **lamps** on your paper. Now make a word that means one lamp. Write the word.

6. Decide whether **bear** or **bare** belongs in the sentences below. Write each sentence correctly.

The walls of Nuka's house are (**bear, bare**).
The hunters caught a polar (**bear, bare**).

7. Look up **given** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables. Then write the whole word.

8. Write three New Words that have only one syllable each. Then write three words that have two syllables.

Review Words

often	fruit	desert	fresh
people	coffee	leather	trade

Other Words to Spell

Eskimos	igloo	clap	dash

5. Me-me

Me-me is a twelve-year-old girl whose home is in China. Her whole family works hard helping to raise a good crop of rice. The water wheel which is used to pump water into the fields must be turned. The young rice plants must be pulled from a seed bed and carried to the field. Here they are planted in rows. If the crop is good, the family will not be hungry. Sometimes Me-me picks mulberry leaves for the silkworms. The silkworms make silk which is spun into thread and then woven into cloth.

New Words

twelve	crop	pulled	rows
whole	rice	carried	hungry
helping	pump	field	thread
raise	turned	planted	cloth

Working with Words

1. If a word of one syllable ends in silent **e**, the other vowel usually has a long sound. Write the words **whole** and **rice.** Mark out the silent **e.** Mark the other vowel long.

2. Write **crop** and **pump.** Mark the vowels short.

3. Write **turned, planted,** and **pulled.** Now make three other words by dropping the **ed** from each one.

4. Find the word **hungry** in your dictionary. Say it carefully by syllables. Write it.

5. Decide whether **whole** or **hole** belongs in the sentences below. Write each sentence correctly.

The (**whole, hole**) family works.
Jim crawled through the (**whole, hole**).

6. Write these words in **a b c** order: **thread, raise, cloth, helping, field.**

7. Copy these sentences. Mark each New Word.

Father planted twelve rows of corn.
I carried his lunch to the field.

Review Words

build	piece	given	team
which	freeze	bare	raw

Other Words to Spell

China	silkworm	hoe	grind

6. Let's Make Sure

This is your first review lesson. During Review Week use the directions on page 19.

raw	thread	raise	lion
oil	leather	snake	flock
bow	stove	shape	forest
moon	rice	lamps	sand
piece	trade	whole	camel
cloth	seem	shade	sometimes
hay	shoot	forty	edge
gun	field	follow	thirty
travel	fond	pulled	pump
hungry	roof	turned	covered
coffee	point	crop	helping
desert	dates	planted	selling
hunter	bare	twelve	clear
useful	rise	monkeys	village
arrow	during	freeze	journey
elephant	tent	fresh	given
anywhere	carried	path	handle
meat	tiger	storm	reason
leaves	map	rows	damp
team	luck	fruit	branch

What to Do During Review Week

Monday

The words on page 18 are your Review Words. Say them softly to yourself. Study any words that do not seem easy to you. Pay special attention to the words that you missed on the Friday tests. Use the rules for studying that are given on page 8.

Tuesday

Start to do the exercises called Reviewing Your Words. Do as many exercises as you can. Learn any words that are hard for you to spell.

Wednesday

Take a test on the first half of your Review Words. Correct your paper. If you miss any words, write them in your list of Hard Words.

Thursday

Take a test on the second half of your Review Words. Correct your paper. If you miss any words, write them in your list of Hard Words.

Friday

Study the words that you missed on Wednesday or Thursday. If you did not miss any words, finish the exercises called Reviewing Your Words.

Reviewing Your Words

1. How well do you remember what you have learned about syllables? Find five Review Words of one syllable, and write them in a list on your paper. Write a list of five Review Words of two syllables each. Two of your Review Words have three syllables each. Find them and write them.

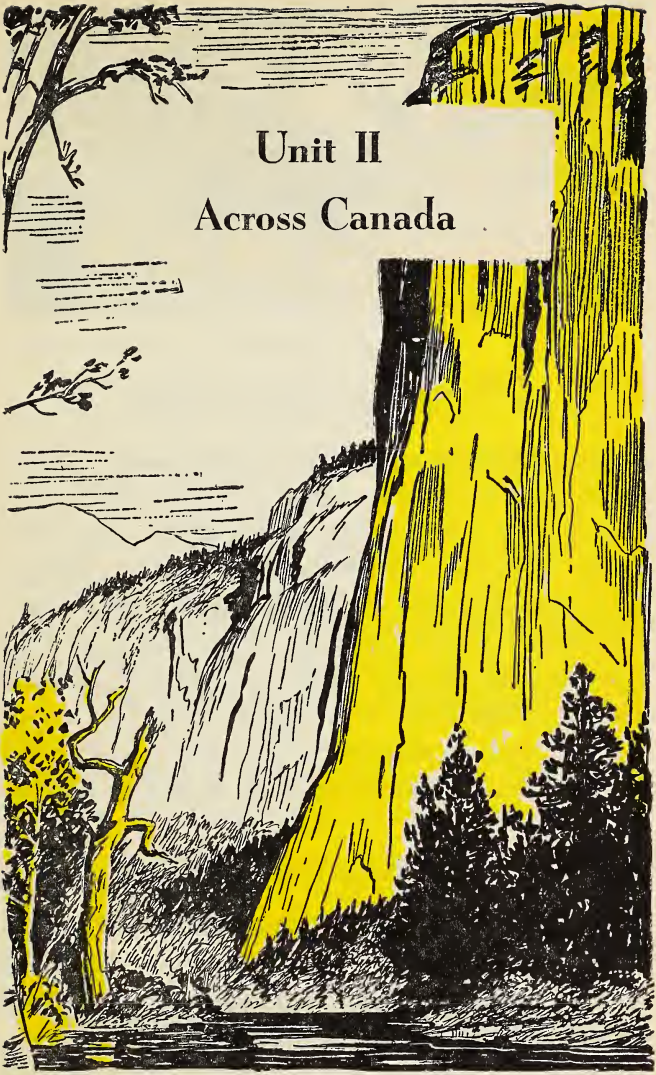
2. Write these words: **covered**, **turned**, **pulled**, **planted**. Make new words by dropping the **ed** from each of them. Write the new words. Now write **point**, **follow**, **seem**, and **pump**. Add **ed** to each one. What are your new words?

3. The vowels **ea** are often written together, as in **wheat** and **bread.** The **ea** has different sounds in different words. Two of the most common are **ē** as in **wheat** and **ĕ** as in **bread.** Find and write three Review Words in which **ea** sounds like **ē.** Write two in which **ea** sounds like **ĕ.**

4. Some words must make a change before adding **ed.** Write **carried.** Then write **carry. Carry** is a word that changes **y** to **i** before adding **ed.**

5. Write **rise, shade, stove, shape, whole, rice, snake**, and **trade.** Cross out each silent **e** and mark the other vowels long. In most words of one syllable ending in silent **e,** the middle vowel is long.

6. Now write **fresh, gun, tent, sand, damp, fond, crop**, and **luck.** Mark each vowel short. Notice that none of these words end in silent **e.**



Unit II

Across Canada

7. Over the Mountains

On a sunny June day the Brown family started on an automobile trip. After they left Vancouver, it took only a short time to reach the mountains. For a while the road followed a stream. Then it climbed higher and higher among the trees. Once a deer ran across the road. Near the top of the mountain the Browns could see a cloud that looked like fog. They drove to the highest point and waited to see the cloud disappear. Far below, in a lovely valley, a train looked like a toy on a tiny railroad track.

New Words

June	stream	mountain	waited
started	higher	cloud	valley
automobile	among	drove	railroad
reach	deer	highest	track

Working with Words

1. Find the word **automobile** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables. Say each syllable carefully. Learn to spell **automobile**.

2. Find the New Word with two little words in it. Write the little words. Now write the New Word.

3. Two New Words end in **ed**. Write them. Make other words by dropping the **ed**.

4. Remember to make good **e**'s and **l**'s. Write the New Words with **ee** and **ll** in them.

5. Write the word that tells the month when the Browns started on their trip.

6. Look at the **ai** in **mountain.** Learn to spell **mountain.**

7. Write the New Words that rhyme with **grove**, **back**, **dream**, **peach**, and **proud.**

8. Write the missing parts of the last two words: **high**, ____**er**, ____est.

9. Find **among** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables. Write the whole word.

Review Words

raise	carried	hungry	planted
field	whole	turned	thread

Other Words to Spell

sunny	**fog**	**pack**	**auto**

8. In the Cattle Country

After crossing the Rockies the Browns drove mile after mile through Alberta. The farms here were different from those farther west. Many were large ranches with over a thousand cattle.

One day the Browns saw a cowboy riding ahead of them on a pony. The pony's hoofs raised little clouds from the dusty earth. When they came up to the cowboy, Mr. Brown stopped and asked the cowboy about his work.

"Nowadays," he said, "there is not much danger that anyone will steal our cattle. It keeps us busy seeing that the animals have plenty of food and water. We care for them in bad weather too. Thunder often frightens cattle."

New Words

mile	cattle	dusty	seeing
different	riding	earth	plenty
farther	ahead	danger	weather
thousand	raised	steal	thunder

Working with Words

1. One of your New Words is pronounced like **steel** but it is spelled differently and it has a different meaning. Write the New Word.

2. Write the New Word that is a measure of distance.

3. Write the New Word that is a number.

4. Find **different** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables. Pronounce it. Now write the whole word.

5. Write the New Words in which you see these little words: **far, head, under, dust.**

6. Write the word **riding.** Now write **ride.** Notice that the **e** in **ride** is dropped before the **ing** is added.

7. Notice the **ea** in **weather.** Write **weather.**

8. Write these words in **a b c** order: **earth, raised, cattle, danger, seeing, plenty.**

9. Copy these sentences and draw a line under each New Word:

More than one thousand men work in the forest. The men cut down different kinds of trees.

Review Words

helped	valley	among	automobile
good-bye	waited	highest	mountain

Other Words to Spell

cowboy	Alberta	tan	lean

9. On to Ontario

Soon they came to the prairies. On either side lay wide fields of grain. "Later on, the wheat and oats will turn as yellow as gold," said Mrs. Brown.

After they had reached Ontario, the Browns stopped one day under a shady oak tree for a picnic dinner.

"Two hundred years ago only a few white people were living here," said Mr. Brown. "The first settlers found the rich soil good for growing grain. Now you see many fine farms. The corn will be fed to hogs, which furnish us with meat. The wheat will be taken to a mill and ground into flour."

"My!" said Betty, with a smile. "This trip will teach me a lot of history and geography."

New Words

either	gold	hundred	flour
wide	stopped	living	smile
grain	oak	soil	history
wheat	picnic	hogs	geography

Working with Words

1. Find **geography** and **history** in your dictionary. How many syllables has each word? Say the words carefully. Write them.

2. Write **stopped**. Notice the **pp**. Before adding **ed** to **stop** always remember to double the **p**.

3. Notice the **dr** in **hundred**. Pronounce **hundred** carefully. Learn to spell it. Write it.

4. Write **smile** and **wide**. Cross out each silent **e**. Then mark the sound of the other vowels.

5. Knowing alphabetical order well helps you to find words in a dictionary. Write these words in alphabetical order: **flour, soil, living, picnic, either.**

6. Write the New Words that rhyme with **sold, train,** and **meat.**

7. Among your New Words find the word that goes with each picture. Write the words.

1

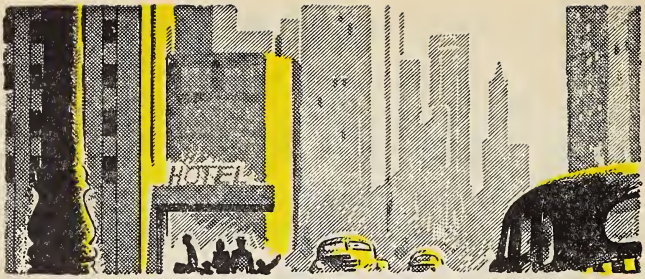
2

Review Words

isn't	different	thousand	plenty
showed	farther	raised	weather

Other Words to Spell

bubble	tumble	flow	fade



10. In a Great City

When the Browns reached Montreal, Father was tired of driving. He put the car in a garage near the hotel. Then he said, "We'll change our clothes and go for a bus trip through the city." On their ride the Browns passed an art museum and a big football field. They saw steel mills and meat-packing plants. They saw shops where steam engines and electric motors are built and a factory where farm machinery and farm tools are made.

Next day Betty and Mother went to the stores. Betty got a present for her cousin and Mother bought a silver pin.

New Words

tired	clothes	steel	tools
driving	bus	electric	present
garage	through	built	cousin
change	passed	factory	silver

Working with Words

1. Find **electric** in your dictionary. Pronounce it carefully by syllables. Write it.

2. The word **present** has several meanings. Write sentences in which **present** means (1) a gift; (2) here, not absent. Use your dictionary to learn two ways to pronounce **present**.

3. Find **garage** in your dictionary. Say the word softly to yourself. Write it.

4. Write **tools**. Now write the word that means just one tool.

5. One of your words is the name of a relative. Write it.

6. Unless you write **a** and **o** carefully, they may look alike. Write **change**, **passed**, **through**, **factory**, and **clothes**. Be sure to make good **a**'s and **o**'s.

7. Write **tired**, **silver**, **driving**, **steel**, and **built**. Remember to dot the **i**'s and to cross the **t**'s.

8. Write the word with the little word **us** in it.

9. Write **present** and **cousin**. Now add an **s** to each word. Write the new words.

Review Words

learn	geography	either	stopped
early	history	picnic	hundred

Other Words to Spell

sidewalk	noisy	stir	alive

11. In the New Brunswick Forests

In New Brunswick the Browns slept one night at a camp in the forest. Early the next morning they saw mist rising like giant clouds of steam from the lake. "This place is like a dream," said Betty.

While they were walking under the pine trees, a big bear stopped in their path and wouldn't move an inch. Father said, "That animal seems tame. He won't harm you or try to kill you if you don't bother him."

Early in August Father said, "We must plan to leave tomorrow. I know that you have had a wonderful time and would enjoy a longer visit, but you must soon go back to school."

New Words

camp	pine	tame	tomorrow*
giant	wouldn't	kill	wonderful
steam	inch	August	enjoy
dream	animal	plan	longer

*Also spelled **to-morrow**.

Working with Words

1. Write the word that is a short way of saying **would not.**

2. Write these words in **a b c** order: **camp, inch, tame, pine, kill.** Then mark out the silent **e** in any words that end in **e.** Mark the other vowels. Use your dictionary for help.

3. Write the New Word that begins with the syllable **en.**

4. Write the two New Words that end with **eam.**

5. Write the word that is the name of a month. Be sure to begin the word with a capital letter.

6. Write **animal.** Make a new word by adding **s.**

7. Find **giant, tomorrow,** and **wonderful** in your dictionary. Write the words in syllables. Say them softly to yourself. Write each whole word.

8. Write **longer.** Make another word by dropping the **er.**

9. Write the New Word that rhymes with **man.**

10. Make new words by adding **s** to **dream** and **giant.**

Review Words

factory	garage	passed	through
clothes	cousin	tired	built

Other Words to Spell

oats	brand	take	pork

12. Let's Make Sure

wouldn't	ahead	cloud	clothes
geography	waited	farther	passed
wonderful	riding	plan	flour
tomorrow	steam	enjoy	among
different	higher	living	longer
weather	oak	inch	through
picnic	August	started	railroad
garage	hogs	steal	mountain
camp	thunder	smile	present
wide	drove	built	hundred
kill	giant	steel	automobile
pine	dream	bus	stopped
tame	June	tools	thousand
track	tired	plenty	either
silver	raised	seeing	valley
gold	deer	mile	danger
wheat	reach	change	stream
factory	cattle	driving	dusty
history	grain	electric	highest
animal	earth	cousin	soil

Reviewing Your Words

1. Find two Review Words having four syllables each. Look them up in your dictionary and write them on your paper in syllables. Say them carefully. Then write each whole word.

2. Now find three Review Words having three syllables each. Look them up in your dictionary and write them on your paper in syllables. Say them carefully. Write each whole word.

3. Choose any three Review Words having two syllables each. After you find them in your dictionary, write them on your paper in syllables. Say them carefully. Write each whole word.

4. Find a Review Word that rhymes with each of these words: **lamp**, **hide**, **will**, **mine**, **same**, **sack**.

5. Find and write the names of two metals that we prize.

6. Find and write the words that mean (1) a grain used for making flour; (2) a place where goods are made; (3) a record of past events.

7. Write **tools** and **hogs**. Each of these words means more than one. Drop the s from each word and write it so that it means just one.

8. Now write **giant**, **valley**, **stream**, **mountain**, **cousin**, **present**, and **cloud**. To make these words mean more than one, add an **s**. Write the words.

9. Write **inch**. To make this word mean more than one, you must add **es**. Write **inches**.

10. Write these words on your paper: **passed, started, waited.** Drop the **ed** from each one and write the new words. Now write **enjoy**, **dream,** and **reach.** Add **ed** to each word. Read the words that end in **ed.**

11. Notice the word **raised.** Before adding **ed** to **raise,** you must drop the final **e.** Write **raise** and **raised.** Now write **change, smile,** and **tame.** Drop the **e** and add **ed** to each one. Write the new words.

12. Words like **knew** and **new** are called *homonyms.* They are pronounced the same way, but they are not spelled the same way and each word has a different meaning. Read the following sentences and choose the right homonym for each one. Write the whole sentence on your paper.

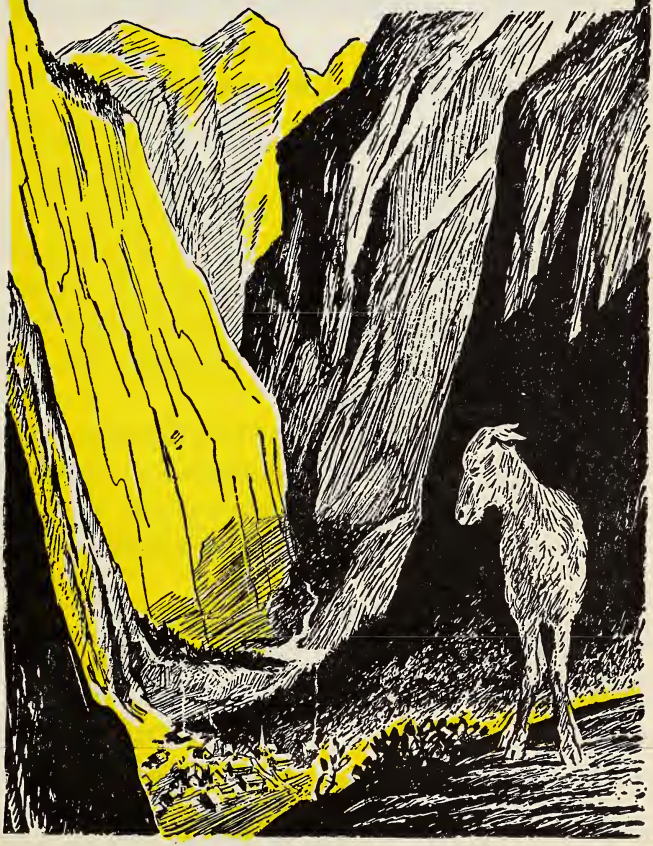
(1) The railroad track is made of (**steel, steal**).
(2) The (**deer, dear**) is a timid animal.
(3) Is wheat made into (**flower, flour**)?
(4) Did someone (**steel, steal**) the automobile?
(5) We drove (**through, threw**) the valley.
(6) The (**flower, flour**) is ready to bloom.

13. The word **giant** may be used to mean "a monster of great size," like the giant in "Jack and the Beanstalk." Or the word may be used to mean "something very big," as a giant bear. Make two sentences using **giant** in these two ways.

14. Use your extra time to learn your Other Words to Spell.

Unit III

Other Friends across the Sea



13. On an Ocean Liner

One summer Jack and Mary Howe went to Europe with their parents. Mr. Howe bought a ticket for each of them and they got ready to sail on the big boat. The boat had fine dining rooms and parlours and even a swimming pool. If they wished, they could have a bedroom with real beds; but the Howes, like almost everyone else, had small rooms with bunks.

One day the sun did not shine and the ocean looked gray. A big wave splashed over the deck. Mary stayed indoors and listened to the news and music on her favourite radio programme.

New Words

bought	swimming	shine	news
ticket	wished	ocean	music
sail	bedroom	gray	radio
dining	everyone	wave	programme*

*Also spelled **program.**

Working with Words

1. At the top of every dictionary page are two words that help you to find the words that are given on that page. These two words are called *guide words.* One is the first word and the other is the last word on that dictionary page. Turn to your dictionary. Read the guide words on several pages.

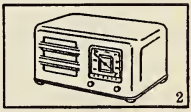
2. Suppose you are looking for the word **wished.** Will you find it on a page with the guide words **wide–winter** or on a page with the guide words **wire–woke?**

3. Write the New Words for the week. Find each one in your dictionary. Be sure to use the guide words. Beside each New Word write the guide words for the page on which it occurs.

4. Make new words by adding s to **programme, ocean,** and **sail.** Write the words.

5. Write the New Word that goes with each picture:

1


2

Review Words

until	animal	tomorrow	wonderful
stayed	August	wouldn't	enjoy

Other Words to Spell

steamer	**deck**	**Europe**	**daytime**

14. Vann and His Family

Vann and his family live in a village in France. They have lettuce, beans, peas, potatoes, and other vegetables in their garden, and Vann's mother makes butter and cheese. Most of their food comes from their own farm. They are not rich, but they buy sugar, salt, olive oil, and the bread which the village baker bakes in a large brick oven.

Vann's mother wears a white bonnet and apron. She has a smile for her family even though she is busy all day cooking, sewing, and washing. Vann is only eleven years old, but he helps, too. When he has time, he plays with his pet rabbit.

New Words

lettuce	rich	oven	sewing
beans	sugar	apron	washing
potatoes	salt	though	eleven
cheese	baker	cooking	rabbit

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is the name of something that Vann's mother wears. Find the word in your dictionary and make sure that you pronounce it correctly.

2. Find **eleven** in your dictionary. Say it carefully by syllables. Write it.

3. Among your New Words find the names of things that we eat. Write the words.

4. Three of your New Words end in **ing**. Write them. Make three other words by dropping the **ing** from each word.

5. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **poor**.

6. Two New Words end with **en**. Write them.

7. Notice the **ough** in **though**. Write **though**. Use the word in a sentence.

8. Write the New Word that goes with each picture:

Review Words

Wednesday	swimming	ocean	dining
Saturday	wished	radio	ticket

Other Words to Spell

peas	bonnet	beets	France

15. A Mountain Home

Hans and Gretchen live in the mountains of Switzerland. These mountains are so high that the snow on some of them does not ever melt.

In the summer Hans watches the goats and sheep in a quiet mountain pasture. He whistles a merry tune. During the winter the animals are snug and warm in their shed.

You would not find any idle, lazy people here. Gretchen has learned to knit warm, thick stockings, while her mother makes lace for little girls' dresses. Hans is carving a cute little wooden goat. Swiss children have fun, too. They slide down the steep hills and skate on the frozen lakes and ponds.

New Words

melt	shed	stockings	goat
quiet	lazy	lace	slide
pasture	learned	dresses	steep
merry	thick	cute	skate

Working with Words

1. Write the words **thick, slide, skate, cute, melt,** and **lace.** If a word ends in silent **e,** cross out the **e.** Mark the other vowels long or short.

2. In order to arrange words in alphabetical order, you must often look at more than the first letter of the word. For example, **band** comes before **bend,** and **bend** comes before **bent.** Why?

3. Write these words in alphabetical order: **skate, merry, stockings, lace, steep, melt, lazy, shed, slide.**

4. Write the New Words that rhyme with **boat** and **berry.**

5. Find **pasture** and **quiet** in your dictionary. Write each word in syllables. Write the whole words.

6. Write **learned.** Make another word by dropping the **ed.**

7. Write **dresses.** Now write the word that means one dress. Which letters did you drop?

8. Write every New Word with an **l** or an **e.** Make these letters carefully.

Review Words

kept	potatoes	though	sugar
o'clock	eleven	sewing	cheese

Other Words to Spell

tone	tune	spill	spool

16. The Norwegian Twins

Lars and Olaf are twins. Their father is a fisherman who lives on the coast of Norway. He fishes with a net instead of a hook and line. On pleasant days the twins help their father. He is teaching them everything he knows about the sea. They understand that they must obey him if they are to become good fishermen.

The twins like to lie on a rock near the shore and think of the time when they will be old enough to sail their own boat far out to sea.

New Words

coast	line	sea	lie
net	pleasant	understand	rock
instead	teaching	obey	shore
hook	everything	become	enough

1. The long words **everything** and **understand** are really easy to spell. Write **everything** and **understand.** Beside the words write the two little words in each one.

2. Write **pleasant.** Notice the **ea** in the first syllable and the **a** in the second syllable.

3. Write the New Word that is pronounced like **see** but that is not spelled the same way.

4. Notice the **ea** in **instead.** Write **instead.**

5. Write **obey.** Make a new word by adding **s.**

6. Write one sentence in which **coast** means "the seashore" and another sentence in which it means "to slide."

7. The word **enough** sounds as if it ended in **f.** Say **enough** (ē nŭf'). Write it. Notice the **ough.**

8. Write **teaching.** Make another word by dropping the **ing.**

9. Write **shore, line, lie, net, become, rock,** and **hook** in alphabetical order.

Review Words

afraid	quiet	pasture	skate
guess	cute	dresses	slide

Other Words to Spell

twin	bump	oar	fisherman

17. To London by Airplane

The Howes wanted to hurry to London, so they went by airplane from Paris. Mary had never been up in a plane. She could almost hear her heart beat and her knees felt just a little weak. The roar of the engine added to the excitement. Inside the plane the noise was not loud and Mary forgot her fear.

Before long Mary could see the smoke of the city. She couldn't believe that the trip was almost over. "It hasn't been more than three hours since we left the hotel in Paris," she said.

Jack replied, "Yes, it's a short trip that we shall always remember."

New Words

hurry	engine	fear	hours
heart	noise	smoke	since
beat	loud	couldn't	it's
weak	forgot	hasn't	remember

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words which are contractions. Write also the two words for which each one stands.

2. Choose the correct word for the sentences below. Write the sentences correctly.

(1) The trip took three (**hours, ours**).
(2) That airplane is (**hours, ours**).
(3) Our vacation lasts a (**week, weak**).
(4) My puppy's legs are (**week, weak**).

3. Find **remember, forgot,** and **engine** in your dictionary. Pronounce the words by syllables. Write them.

4. Write the New Words that rhyme with **near, cloud, seat,** and **awoke.**

5. Copy these sentences and underline each New Word:

(1) Can you feel your heart beat?
(2) The engine makes a loud noise.
(3) Let's hurry to the park.
(4) Where have you been since breakfast?
(5) My kitten hasn't drunk its milk.

Review Words

daddy	pleasant	understand	lie
wait	instead	enough	obey

Other Words to Spell

frown	cord	fold	prince

18. Let's Make Sure

apron	news	instead	smoke
obey	bought	dining	remember
gray	radio	music	understand
eleven	beat	hours	washing
lace	cooking	oven	loud
lie	noise	quiet	potatoes
sail	pleasant	shed	engine
goat	wished	cute	everyone
weak	shore	slide	teaching
wave	programme	salt	bedroom
hook	rich	forgot	enough
fear	beans	skate	though
swimming	it's	cheese	couldn't
coast	rabbit	line	sewing
baker	net	become	learned
pasture	thick	ocean	everything
stockings	rock	hurry	sugar
sea	since	lazy	ticket
melt	merry	lettuce	hasn't
heart	steep	dresses	shine

Reviewing Your Words

1. Arrange each of the following groups of words in alphabetical order. Be sure to spell each word correctly.

(1) become, bought, bedroom, beat, beans.
(2) melt, music, loud, noise, oven.
(3) rich, remember, radio, rock, rabbit.
(4) sea, sail, sugar, smoke, shed.

2. Find the Review Words that mean (1) something worn over clothes to keep them clean; (2) to carry out someone's orders; (3) a colour made by mixing black and white; (4) the number that is one more than ten.

3. Many words add **ing** without making any change in form. Write **cooking**, **sewing**, **washing**, and **teaching**. Drop the **ing**. What words have you? Write them.

4. Find a Review Word that rhymes with each of these words: **face**, **tie**, **mail**, **boat**, **leak**, **save**, **book**, **dear**.

5. Choose one of your Review Words to fill each of the blanks in the following sentences. Write the sentences on your paper.

(1) Have you been s_____ in the ocean?
(2) Jim and I c____ down the steep hill.
(3) The b____ made ginger cookies.
(4) The colt is running in the p_____.
(5) On Christmas Eve we hang our s_____.

6. Find the Review Words that are names of things to eat. Write them in a list on your paper.

7. Write **sail**, **melt**, **obey**, **beat**, and **coast**. You may add **ing** to each of these words without any change in the form. Write the new words.

8. Now write **dining**. Before adding **ing** to **dine**, you must drop the final silent **e**.

9. Write **smoke**, **wave**, **skate**, **shine**, and **slide**. Now drop the final **e** from each word and add **ing**. Write the new words.

10. Are your **m**'s and **n**'s always well written? Do they ever look alike? Practise writing these words: **engine**, **remember**, **swimming**, **merry**, **programme**, **dining**, **shine**, **understand**. Be sure to spell each word correctly and to write well.

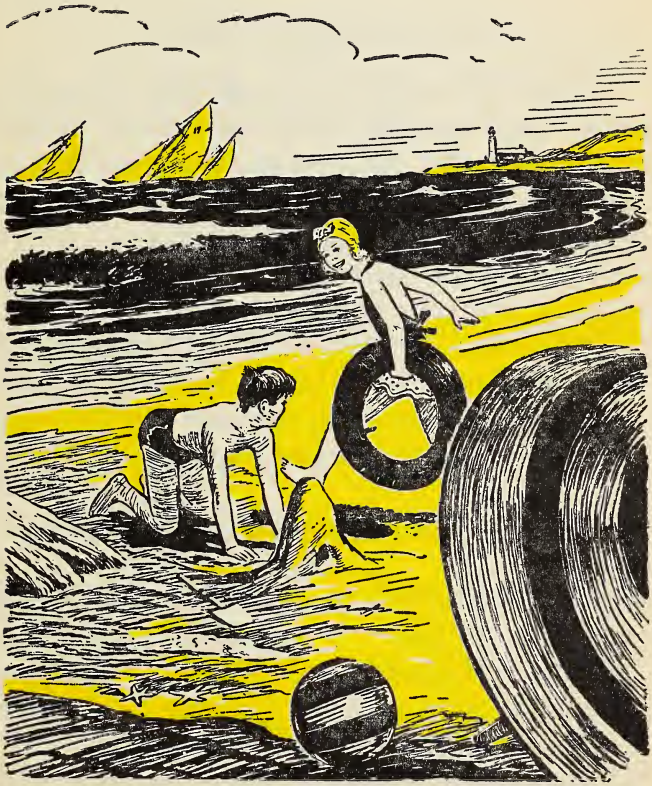
11. Sometimes the letters **u** and **n** are made so carelessly that they look alike. Practise these letters. Then write these words carefully: **hurry**, **sugar**, **enough**, **since**, **news**, **line**.

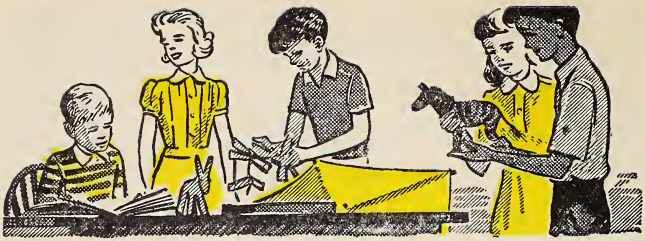
12. Write these words: **ticket**, **engine**, **programme**, **ocean**, **rabbit**. Then add an **s** to make each word mean more than one and write it again.

13. Write sentences using these words: **bought**, **enough**, **couldn't**, **it's**, **hasn't**.

14. In your extra time, learn the Other Words to Spell.

Unit IV
Good Times Together





19. A Hobby Show

The children in the fourth grade planned a hobby show. Frank brought his wooden animals. He has fifty of them, but his favourite is a zebra that he made himself. One pupil said he thought that Frank should work for Santa Claus.

Joe's hobby is building kites. He brought a kite that won first prize at the county fair.

Sara showed the stamp collection that she started with a small package of stamps. Sara likes to paste stamps in her album. On one page she is putting stamps with pictures of our kings.

New Words

fourth	himself	kite	package
hobby	pupil	won	paste
wooden	thought	prize	page
fifty	Santa Claus	county	putting
	building	stamp	

Working with Words

1. Write these words in alphabetical order: **putting, pupil, page, paste, prize, package.**

2. Remember to make **o** carefully. Write **hobby, county, wooden, won, fourth,** and **thought.**

3. Write the name of someone who makes you think of Christmas.

4. Find two little words in **himself.** Write them. Now write **himself.** Write two other words by placing **her** and **my** before **self.**

5. Write the number that tells how many wooden animals Frank has.

6. Write **building.** Drop the **ing.** Write your new word.

7. Write **pupil** and **stamp.** Add **s** to each one. Write the new words.

8. Write **paste.** Now write **pasted** and **pasting.** Before adding **ed** or **ing** to **paste,** you must drop the **e.**

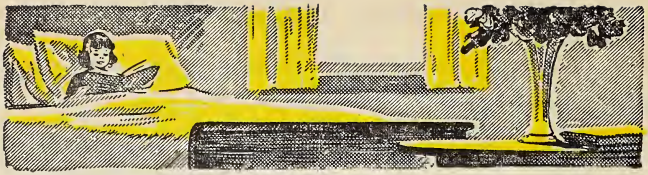
9. Write the New Word that rhymes with **bite.**

Review Words

heart	remember	hasn't	hurry
loud	couldn't	engine	noise

Other Words to Spell

heap	tablet	trim	tile



20. The Helpers' Club

The Helpers' Club in Miss Blake's room wrote this list of things for club members to do:

1. Send a bunch of flowers or write a note to a friend who is ill.

2. Always offer to help anyone who is carrying a heavy load of books to his room.

3. Be sure to wipe your feet before you enter the building.

4. If you bring in mud on your shoes, get a broom and sweep it up.

5. If you see someone slip and fall, help him to get up.

Can you add other rules for a good helper?

New Words

wrote	note	heavy	someone
list	ill	load	slip
club	offer	wipe	add
bunch	anyone	enter	helper
	carrying	broom	

Working with Words

1. Write **someone** and **anyone**. Then write the two little words in each big word.

2. Write the New Words that you would find on dictionary pages with these guide words:

bump – burn	hello – her
hear – heel	live – lock

3. Write **offer**, **slip**, and **enter**. Make other words by adding s to each one.

4. Find **club** in your dictionary. How many meanings are given? Write sentences for each of the meanings.

5. Two little words end with double letters. Write them.

6. Write the word **wrote**. Which two letters are silent? Mark them out.

7. Write the New Word that ends in **ing**.

8. Arrange these words in alphabetical order: **broom**, **list**, **note**, **wipe**. Mark each vowel.

Review Words

break	putting	prize	fourth
didn't	package	pupil	county

Other Words to Spell

chalk	mix	blackboard	banana

21. How to Win Friends

Ralph Greene was the leader of the Friday meeting of the Helpers' Club. He said, "I think that it is easy to win friends on the playground. Never strike or tease your playmates. At recess don't choose only your best friends for a game. Give everyone a chance to share your fun. Always speak to new pupils and invite them to play. Help them to feel at home in a strange place."

Hazel Reed said, "I think a neat, pleasant appearance helps you to gain friends. I like to see clothing that is not torn and dirty. Every girl can remember to comb her hair. Everyone can greet others with a cheerful smile and a friendly hello."

New Words

leader	recess	invite	torn
meeting	choose	strange	comb
easy	chance	neat	greet
strike	share	gain	hello
	speak	clothing	

Working with Words

1. The letters **ea** often have the sound of long **e**. Find four New Words that contain **ea** with this sound. Write them. Underline the **ea**.

2. Write **comb**. Cross out the silent letter.

3. Write two New Words that begin with **str**.

4. Pronounce **choose** carefully. Notice the **oo**. Write **choose**.

5. In every word of two or more syllables, one syllable is given more emphasis than the other. For example, in **meet'ing** the first syllable has more emphasis than the second. This extra emphasis is called accent, and it is shown in the dictionary by an accent mark (′). Say **meeting**. Write it in syllables and put in the accent mark.

6. In your dictionary find **clothing**, **invite**, **recess**, and **hello**. Write each word in syllables and put in the accent mark. Then write the whole word.

7. Write the words that rhyme with **worn**, **main**, **sweet**, **care**, and **dance**.

Review Words

tried	wrote	heavy	helper
getting	enter	load	offer

Other Words to Spell

slap	key	dandy	cheek

22. Play the Game

The score of the baseball game between the fourth and fifth grades was close and every boy was trying hard to win. When Bob made a home run, the pitcher threw down his glove and said he would quit. For a minute nobody spoke. Then the umpire asked someone else to finish the game.

"I hate to see a person act like that," said Dick. "It's silly to lose your temper."

"There is no excuse for a player to behave so badly," said Frank. "In baseball or in football you've got to play the game even when you fail to win."

New Words

score	glove	hate	behave
baseball	quit	person	badly
trying	nobody	act	football
threw	else	silly	fail
	finish	excuse	

Working with Words

1. In your dictionary find **person, badly, behave, nobody, silly, trying,** and **finish.** Write each word in syllables. Put in the accent mark.

2. Write **excuse.** Find it in your dictionary. What meanings are given there? In what two ways may **excuse** be pronounced? Write sentences using **excuse** in two different ways.

3. Find the New Word that sounds like **through** but has a different meaning and a different spelling. Write the word.

4. Write all the New Words which have only one syllable.

5. Write **act.** Make three other words by adding **s, ed,** and **ing.**

6. Write the New Words that rhyme with **pail, gate, hit,** and **shore.**

7. Write the word that goes with each picture:

Review Words

share	invite	choose	strange
easy	recess	strike	hello

Other Words to Spell

winner	**shame**	**bench**	**grab**

23. At the Beach

Mr. Rice often takes his family to the beach. Ed and Ruth are learning to swim and are already able to float. The water does not scare them because they know that neither their father nor the lifeguard will let them drown. Mrs. Rice is not a good swimmer, but she likes to go bathing.

Ed and Ruth have an inner tube from an old tire that they use as a life belt. "I'll not sink with this around me," Ruth shouts.

"Better be careful," is Ed's answer. "That old tube may fool you and start to leak. That would be a sad surprise!"

New Words

family	able	bathing	careful
beach	float	tire	answer
learning	scare	belt	fool
already	nor	I'll	surprise
	drown	sink	

Working with Words

1. Write the word **family** in syllables. Put in the accent mark. Say the word carefully. Write it.

2. Write the contraction for **I shall** and **I will**.

3. Write **drown**. Change the **d** to **c**. What word have you now?

4. Write **surprise**. Notice the **ur** in the first syllable and the silent **e** at the end of the word.

5. Write the New Words that rhyme with **melt**, **wire**, and **dare**.

6. What is the silent letter in **answer**? Write **answer**. Draw a line through the silent letter.

7. Write the New Words which you would find on dictionary pages with these guide words:

bat – bay	flew – flock
card – carol	fond – for

8. Write **able** and **already**. Underline the **ble** in **able** and the **al** in **already**.

9. Write the New Words in which you see these little words: **each**, **earn**, **ink**, **ready**, **or**.

Review Words

such	score	badly	else
middle	excuse	finish	quit

Other Words to Spell

wade	dad	glee	splash

24. Let's Make Sure

fifty	easy	act	carrying
fool	enter	silly	Santa Claus
greet	hate	tire	bunch
able	list	threw	clothing
prize	add	score	learning
I'll	ill	paste	strange
glove	load	torn	package
nor	broom	county	answer
hello	won	club	baseball
else	drown	badly	meeting
hobby	football	neat	someone
family	excuse	quit	building
share	gain	wooden	nobody
wrote	belt	stamp	recess
sink	finish	fourth	surprise
person	leader	comb	already
thought	offer	putting	behave
fail	slip	float	himself
kite	scare	trying	anyone
speak	strike	pupil	bathing
note	chance	beach	page
choose	wipe	invite	helper
	heavy	careful	

Reviewing Your Words

1. Arrange the following words in three columns: **club**, **behave**, **slip**, **clothing**, **carrying**, **nobody**, **chance**, **already**, **county**, **wooden**, **anyone**, **strike**. First write all the one-syllable words. Next write the two-syllable words. Then write the three-syllable words.

2. On your paper write the words in each of these groups in alphabetical order:

(1) add, act, anyone, able, answer.
(2) float, fool, fourth, fail, fifty.
(3) list, leader, load, learning, kite.
(4) tire, threw, torn, trying, stamp.

3. Write these words in a list on your paper: **enter**, **gain**, **finish**, **greet**. Add **ed** to each word.

4. Write these words in a list on your paper: **excuse**, **hate**, **paste**, **invite**, **tire**. Before adding **ed** or **ing** to these words, you must drop the final silent **e** (**excuse** + **ed** = **excused**; **excuse** + **ing** = **excusing**). Make a second list in which you add **ed** to each word. Then make a third list in which you add **ing** to each word.

5. Write **sink**, **stamp**, **tire**, and **act**. Make sentences showing that you understand two different meanings of each word. Here are two sentences using **comb** in two different ways:

Did you **comb** your hair before dinner?
The rooster's **comb** is red.

6. Make a list of these words: **football, baseball, himself, someone, anyone, nobody.** Each word is made up of two little words written together. Write the two little words in each big word.

7. Write these words in a list: **heavy, neat, careful, easy, strange.** Each word can be used to describe something, as "a heavy load" or "a neat desk." Make a sentence in which you use each word to describe something.

8. All these words end in final silent **e**: **page, note, wipe, wrote, prize, score, paste.** Write each word. Is the first vowel in each word long or short? Mark it correctly.

9. Find these words in your dictionary: **surprise, bathing, package, family, hobby, silly, recess, hello.** Write each one in syllables and put in the accent mark as shown in the dictionary. Say each word correctly. Then write the whole word.

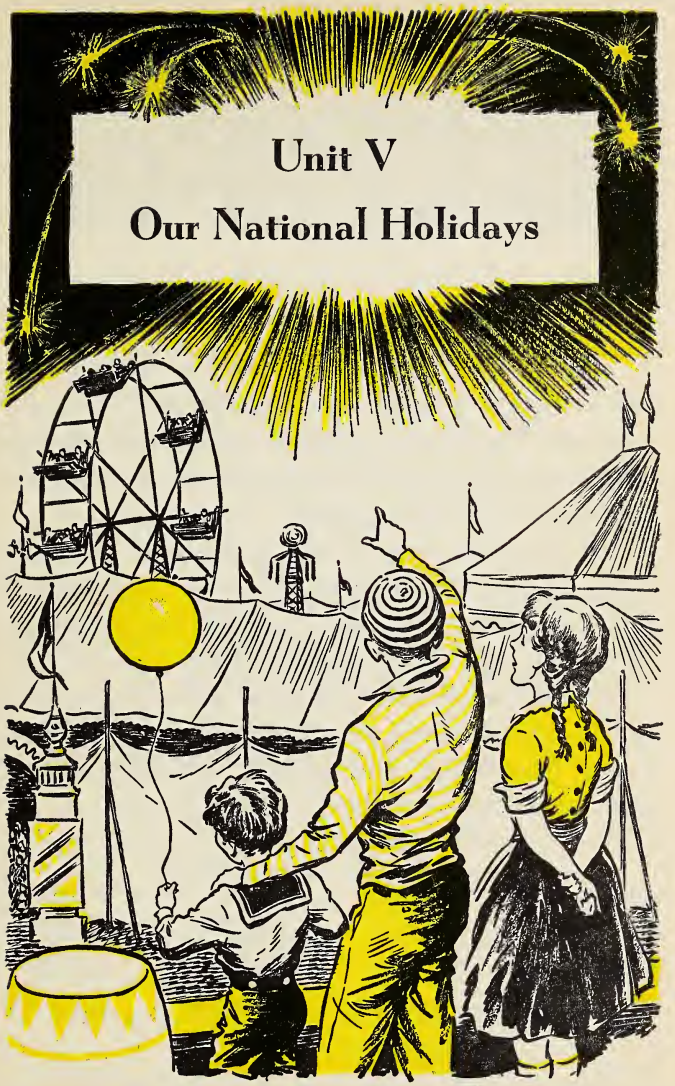
10. Write **leader** and **helper.** What syllable has been added to **lead** and **help** to make these words? Now write **speak.** Add **er** to **speak.** What new word have you?

11. Write **bunch** and **beach.** To make each of these words mean more than one, you must add **es.** Write the two words that mean more than one.

12. In your extra time, study the Other Words to Spell in this unit.

Unit V

Our National Holidays



25. Dominion Day

The first of July is the birthday of our country. We celebrate it when our schools are closed for vacation. There is a parade in which a band plays and we children march. People cheer and men lift their hats as the flag passes.

At night many dance in the streets, but I go to the park to watch the flames from the big bonfire. The most exciting moment is when the rockets go off. They look as if they are going to hit a star.

If you are careless, and safety rules are broken, the day may be a sad one. A burned finger or other injury means pain and sadness. Make Dominion Day safe!

New Words

July	march	moment	burned
closed	cheer	star	finger
vacation	lift	careless	means
parade	dance	broken	pain
	flames	sad	

Working with Words

1. Find **vacation**, **careless**, **finger**, and **parade** in your dictionary. Write each word in syllables and put in the accent mark. Then write the whole word.

2. Write **lift** and **sad**. Mark the vowel in each word short.

3. Write the name of the seventh month.

4. Find the two little words in **careless**. Write them. Now write the big word.

5. Write these words in alphabetical order: **flames**, **cheer**, **star**, **march**, **moment**, **July**, **dance**.

6. Write **cheer**. Add **ful**. What word have you?

7. Write **march**. Add **ed** and **ing** to **march**. Write the new words.

8. Write the words that rhyme with **beans**, **spoken**, and **main**.

9. Write **burned**. Drop the **ed**. Write the new word.

10. Write the New Word that begins with **cl**.

11. Write the New Word that begins with **mo**.

Review Words

Thursday	surprise	family	already
began	learning	answer	bathing

Other Words to Spell

Dominion	creek	grape	onion

26. Labour Day

On Labour Day a large number of workers have a holiday. Unless it is rainy, grand parades are held, and often there is dancing in the streets.

Last year Jim was taken to the parade by his father. He enjoyed seeing their neighbour, Mr. Smith, who rode in a truck. Mr. Smith had had someone print a sign, which he hung on the truck. "If he lets that sign touch the ground," said Jim, "he may tear it."

"How different the life of workers is today from that of the pioneers!" said Jim's father. "Instead of a log cabin, with a garden patch for growing food and a candle for light, they have good homes, electric lights, neighbours, and shops. They earn more money and have more comforts."

New Words

number	dancing	rode	tear
holiday	taken	print	cabin
unless	enjoyed	hung	patch
rainy	neighbour*	touch	candle
grand			earn

*Also spelled **neighbor**.

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that are the opposites of **mend** and **walked.**

2. Write the New Words with these little words in them: **rain, less.**

3. Write **touch** and **print.** Now add **ed** to each word. Write the new words.

4. Write **neighbour.** Underline the **ei.**

5. Write **enjoyed.** Drop the **ed** and add **ing.** What is your new word? Write it.

6. To spell the word **dancing,** drop the **e** in **dance** and add **ing.** Write **dance** and **dancing.**

7. Write these words in alphabetical order: **number, holiday, rode, hung, patch, earn, taken, grand.**

8. Write the New Word that goes with each picture:

1

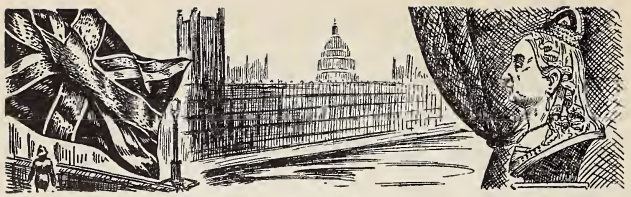
2

Review Words

friend	march	flames	finger
knew	cheer	careless	means

Other Words to Spell

fort	fame	overcoat	bitter



27. Victoria Day

Queen Victoria, whose memory we honour on the twenty-fourth of May, was, all agree, one of the greatest rulers in British history. The British people could trust her to lead them wisely in times of trouble or happiness. She opposed wrong and upheld honest respect for the law. She worked faithfully for the good of the state, and would not let anybody or anything hinder her efforts to treat her country and her people well. Even when she grew older, her mind still turned to her many duties.

A great love grew up between the queen and her subjects—a love which still lasts today. As we enjoy our holiday, we ought to think of this great queen. May we never lose our respect for her memory.

New Words

whose	times	worked	mind
agree	trouble	state	between
trust	wrong	anybody	ought
lead	honest	treat	lose
	law	older	

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that are the opposites of **win, younger.**

2. Find **honest** in your dictionary. Write it. Draw a line through the silent letter.

3. Write these words in alphabetical order: **treat, trouble, anybody, whose, lead, between, worked, agree, times.**

4. Write **ought**. Then make new words by adding at the beginning, **b, th, f, br,** s. Write the words.

5. Write **lead.** Add **er** to **lead.** What is your new word? Write it.

6. Write the New Words that rhyme with **find, paw, rate, strong, must, rhymes.**

7. Write the New Words which you would find on dictionary pages with these guide words:

able – art	tap – trip
kind – more	wag – write

Review Words

radio	unless	number	print
deer	candle	already	patch

Other Words to Spell

rail	crack	loaf	chop

28. Thanksgiving Day

Each October Canada celebrates Thanksgiving. The first Thanksgiving was held in America in November, 1621. The previous December the little company of men and women on board the *Mayflower* reached Plymouth Bay. Many died of cold and hunger during the winter.

In the spring Indians taught the Pilgrims to raise corn. The men caught wild turkeys and deer. When autumn came, they felt thankful for God's kindness in giving a rich harvest. They planned a day of thanksgiving. The Indians were invited to the feast, for they and the Pilgrims lived together in peace.

Canadians have followed this American custom of thanking God each autumn for the harvest.

New Words

Thanksgiving	board	thankful
America	reached	kindness
November	died	giving
December	taught	invited
company	caught	feast
women	felt	together

Working with Words

1. Write **America** and **Thanksgiving** in syllables. Put in the accent marks. Now say each word and write it. Remember that **America** always begins with a capital letter. **Thanksgiving** begins with a capital when it is used as the name of a holiday.

2. Write the New Words that are the names of months. Remember the capital letters.

3. Write the word **women.** Change the **e** to **a.** What new word have you?

4. In your story, **on board** means "aboard a boat." Write a sentence in which **board** means "a piece of wood."

5. The words **taught** and **caught** rhyme. Write them. Underline the parts that rhyme.

6. In **feast** and **reached** the **ea** has the sound of long **e.** Write the words. Underline the **ea.**

7. Write these words in syllables: **company, together, thankful, kindness, invited.**

8. Write the New Words that rhyme with **living, belt,** and **tied.**

Review Words

sure	anybody	honest	trouble
earn	enjoyed	whose	lose

Other Words to Spell

stripe	ribbon	tore	sunrise

29. Remembrance Day

Each November eleventh we meet to do honour to the brave young men who fought in the two World Wars. We are proud of those who were so true to their trust. They believed in truth, and many died so that we might be free.

At our school on last Remembrance Day, a minister said some prayers and then read some verses from the Bible. A girl thirteen years old read, from her school reader, a beautiful war poem, "In Flanders Fields."

Then the president of the Canadian Legion spoke in loving memory of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen. He told us of the many stories which have been written about them. Everyone then stood in silence to honour those who had paid with their lives.

New Words

brave	truth	beautiful	loving
young	free	war	stories
proud	Bible	poem	written
true	thirteen	president	paid
	reader	spoke	

Working with Words

1. Find **poem**, **Bible**, **president**, and **reader** in your dictionary. Write the words. Then underline each syllable in every word and put in the accent marks.

2. Write the New Words that rhyme with **save**, **choke**, **laid**, and **tree**.

3. To spell the word **loving**, drop the **e** in **love** and add **ing**. Write **love** and **loving**.

4. Write the New Words that mean the opposite of **false**, **old**, and **peace**.

5. Which New Word always begins with a capital letter? Write it.

6. Write **beautiful**. Underline the **eau**.

7. Write these words in alphabetical order: **proud**, **young**, **thirteen**, **war**, **stories**, **spoke**.

8. Write **true**, **written**, and **truth**. Be sure to cross the t's.

9. Copy these sentences and underline each New Word: (1) I like stories about brave men and women. (2) Joe paid thirteen cents for an old reader. (3) Ann has written a poem for our paper.

Review Words

almost	thankful	feast	reached
everybody	kindness	women	company

Other Words to Spell

soar	hush	stain	sash

30. Let's Make Sure

felt	hung	Bible	brave
pain	together	closed	invited
proud	trouble	finger	truth
treat	print	company	taken
law	spoke	rode	mind
dance	unless	cheer	earn
wrong	loving	free	honest
young	ought	candle	broken
war	giving	times	stories
true	lift	thankful	Thanksgiving
sad	flames	star	neighbour
older	written	tear	president
July	cabin	board	thirteen
agree	trust	taught	anybody
dancing	poem	feast	careless
march	America	touch	beautiful
lead	women	paid	November
rainy	lose	kindness	enjoyed
caught	grand	patch	parade
means	state	vacation	number
December	worked	between	moment
holiday	burned	reader	whose
	died	reached	

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write these words in a list: **belt**, **gain**, **cloud**, **meat**, **chance**. Opposite each word write a Review Word that rhymes with it.

2. Read these words: **right**, **old**, **peace**, **false**, **glad**, **younger**. Find a Review Word that is the opposite of each. Write the Review Words on your paper.

3. Six Review Words begin with capital letters. Find them and write them on your paper. Use each one in a sentence.

4. Write these words in a list: **enjoyed**, **worked**, **burned**, **reached**. Drop the **ed** from each word. Write the new words in a second list.

5. Now write **march**, **lift**, **trust**, **touch**, and **earn**. Make a second list by adding **ed** to each word. Make a third list by adding **ing** to each one.

6. Write these three words: **dance**, **give**, **love**. Then write these three words: **dancing**, **giving**, **loving**. What letter was dropped from the first three words before adding **ing** to the last three?

7. The following words may be used to describe something: **honest**, **rainy**, **beautiful**, **careless**, **brave**. Write the words. Then use each one in a sentence. For example,

Mr. Stevens is an **honest** man.
I like to read on **rainy** days.

8. Read these words: **president, between, together, tear, mind, written, thankful, vacation, grand.** Arrange these words in three lists. In the first list put all the one-syllable words. In the second put the two-syllable words. In the third list put the three-syllable words.

9. Write **flames** and **times.** Drop the **s** from each word and write it so that it means just one.

10. Write **finger, candle, cabin, star, number,** and **poem.** Now write each word so that it means more than one.

11. Find these words in your dictionary: **holiday, company, neighbour, thirteen, anybody.** Write each one in syllables as shown there. Put in the accent mark. Then write the whole word. Say each word slowly by syllables. Say the whole word.

12. Make a list of these words: **spoke, print, rode, hung, state, patch, parade.** Cross out the silent **e** and make the other vowels long or short.

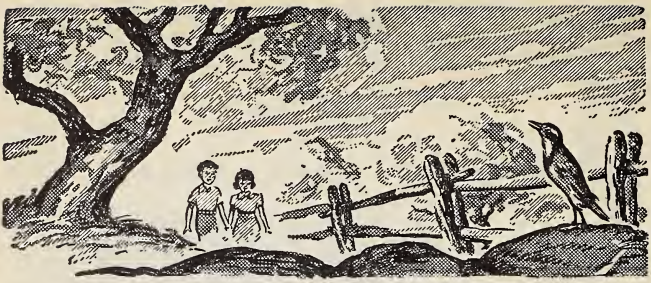
13. Find **lead** in your dictionary. In what two ways may **lead** be pronounced? What does each word mean? Write sentences using **lead** in two different ways.

14. Write **patch, march,** and **touch.** Now add **es** to each word. What are your new words? Words ending in **ch** usually add **es** instead of **s.**

15. Use your extra time to study the Other Words to Spell in this unit.

Unit VI

Enjoying Outdoor Friends



31. A May Morning

On a May morning Dick and Helen went out to play in the sunshine. As they walked along beside the brook they saw a bluebird and a thrush. They found some lovely violets growing near the roots of a big tree. In the orchard the cherry, peach, and pear trees were blooming. A soft wind blew the sweet smell toward them. The busy bees had begun to gather honey from the apple blossoms. A meadow lark sitting on a telephone pole was singing his cheerful song.

New Words

May	lovely	peach	gather
sunshine	violets	pear	honey
walked	growing	blew	sitting
brook	roots	smell	telephone
	cherry	busy	

Working with Words

1. Among your New Words are the names of three fruits. Find them. Write them.

2. Find the two little words in **sunshine**. Write them. Now write the big word.

3. Write **sitting**. Notice that the **t** in **sit** is doubled before **ing** is added.

4. Find **telephone** in your dictionary. Write it in syllables. Write the whole word.

5. In each sentence below choose the right word. Write the sentences correctly on your paper.

My cap (**blue, blew**) in the puddle.
Sue has a (**blue, blew**) coat.

6. Write the name of the fifth month. Remember to use a capital letter.

7. Make good **l**'s and **e**'s as you write these words: **lovely, smell, walked.**

8. Write these words in alphabetical order: **brook, violets, roots, gather, growing, busy, honey.**

Review Words

leaf	holiday	stories	loving
feel	thirteen	broken	reader

Other Words to Spell

bluebird	redbird	oriole	canary

32. A Walk in the Woods

One September morning, after the first frost, Jack and Uncle Bill were walking in the woods. All of a sudden a nut dropped at their feet.

"I wonder where that came from," said Jack.

"There is a squirrel somewhere near by," said Uncle Bill. "Let's watch and listen, and maybe we can see him." Soon they saw a squirrel cutting open a nut with its sharp teeth. A minute later it ran down the trunk of the tree.

"If we are lucky we'll see other animals," said Uncle Bill. "The chipmunks dig holes in the ground in which to store their food. The field mice are busy, too. By the end of October they will be ready for their winter nap."

New Words

September	wonder	cutting	dig
frost	squirrel	sharp	mice
sudden	somewhere	minute	October
dropped	listen	trunk	nap
	maybe	lucky	

Working with Words

1. Write the two little words in **maybe** and in **somewhere.** Then write the big words.

2. Write **cutting** and **dropped.** Remember to double the **p** in **drop** before adding **ed** and the **t** in **cut** before adding **ing.**

3. Say **September** and **October** softly to yourself. Write the words. Remember the capital letters.

4. Write **sudden.** Make another word by adding **ly.** Write the word.

5. Write the New Words that rhyme with **nice, pig, cap, cost,** and **sunk.**

6. Write **listen** and **wonder.** Make other words by adding **ed** and **ing.** Write the other words.

7. Write the New Word that means sixty seconds.

8. Write **squirrel.** Make another word by adding **s.** Write the word.

9. What New Word tells something about a squirrel's teeth? Write the word.

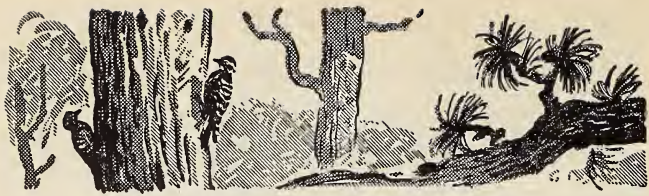
10. Write **lucky.** Make another word by dropping the **y.** Write the word.

Review Words

uncle	telephone	cherry	growing
used	sitting	lovely	busy

Other Words to Spell

shell	spider	wink	berry



33. Who's Knocking?

Did you ever wake up to the sound of a knock, knock, knock outside your window? Was it a woodpecker? Some people believe that woodpeckers are harmful, but they really help by eating insects that spoil our trees. The woodpecker makes tiny holes in the bark of the tree. Then with the tip of his long tongue he catches the insects that crawl under the bark.

Not all woodpeckers are the same size. The largest ones are more than twenty inches long and the smallest ones are less than seven inches.

Some woodpeckers stay in the north all winter. Even in January and February you are likely to see the little downy woodpecker.

New Words

knock	insects	crawl	smallest
believe	spoil	size	less
really	tiny	largest	January
eating	bark	twenty	February
	tip	inches	

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is a number.

2. Write **insects** and **inches**. Drop the s from **insects** and the **es** from **inches**. What new words have you?

3. Find **January** and **February** in your dictionary. Write each word in syllables. Say each syllable softly. Say the whole word. Then write it.

4. Write the New Words that rhyme with **dress**, **rip**, **block**, **shiny**, and **prize**.

5. Write **smallest** and **largest**. In each word change the **est** to **er**. What new words have you?

6. Notice the **ie** in **believe** and the **oi** in **spoil**. Write the words. Underline the **ie** and **oi**.

7. Write **bark**. Find the word in your dictionary. Make sentences for two different meanings.

8. The word **really** is made by adding **ly** to **real**. Write **real**. Then write **really**.

9. What is the New Word that begins with **cr**?

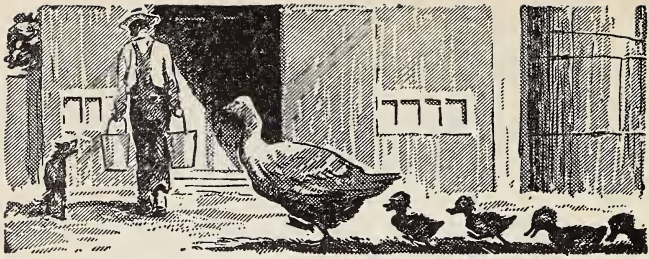
10. Write the New Word that ends with **ing**.

Review Words

lucky	minute	cutting	listen
September	maybe	dropped	squirrel

Other Words to Spell

woodpecker	maple	peck	knot



34. Uncle Ben and His Friends

The farm is a busy place on a morning in March or April. Uncle Ben gets up when the old rooster crows.

As he walks toward the barn, Shep comes running to meet him. A gray goose and her dozen babies follow behind. Uncle Ben likes his animals and doesn't chase them away.

Inside the barn the animals are waiting for breakfast. Uncle Ben has a bottle of milk in his pocket for the baby lamb. One morning when he set a bucket of milk on the floor, a calf stuck his nose into it. Can you guess what happened to the milk?

New Words

March	running	doesn't	lamb
April	meet	chase	calf
rooster	goose	breakfast	stuck
toward	dozen	bottle	happened
	babies	pocket	

Working with Words

1. One of your words is a contraction. Write **it.** Write the two words for which it stands.

2. Write **running.** Remember to double the **n** in **run** before adding **ing.**

3. Write the New Words that are names of months.

4. Find **toward** in your dictionary. Be sure you pronounce it correctly. Write it.

5. Write **pocket, stuck,** and **chase.** Cross out the silent vowel and mark the other vowel sounds.

6. Write **happened.** Drop the **ed.** What word have you now?

7. Find the two little words in **breakfast.** Write them. Now write the big word.

8. Write **dozen, meet, babies, pocket,** and **bottle** in alphabetical order.

9. Write the word that goes with each of the pictures:

Review Words

before	January	believe	largest
dollar	February	spoil	really

Other Words to Spell

bucket	colt	lick	lump

35. Wimpy

Bob's fox terrier, Wimpy, does not like to be dirty. Bob uses a brush to keep his pet's hair smooth and clean. He makes it a rule to bathe him twice a month. Wimpy's body is always carefully dried.

In the summer Wimpy sleeps on the porch, but during the winter his bed is in the kitchen. When he is hungry, he will beg for food. His best trick is catching a bone that Bob throws to him. Bob thinks Wimpy is a smart dog.

Once Wimpy slipped when he was going to waken Bob. Bob ran to see what was the matter and saw poor Wimpy at the bottom of the stairs. He yelped a little, but he wasn't hurt.

New Words

dirty	twice	beg	poor
brush	body	trick	bottom
smooth	dried	bone	stairs
rule	porch	smart	wasn't
	kitchen	matter	

Working with Words

1. Write **stairs**. Make a new word by writing **down** before it. Make another new word by writing **up** before it. Write both words.

2. Write the New Word which is a contraction. Write the words for which it stands.

3. Write these words in alphabetical order: **bone**, **brush**, **body**, **beg**, **bottom**.

4. Write **trick**. Make a new word by adding **s**.

5. Write the New Word that means two times.

6. Write the word that tells where Wimpy sleeps in the summer. Now write the word that tells where he sleeps in the winter.

7. Two New Words begin with **sm**. Write them.

8. Write **dirty**. Make another word by dropping the **y**.

9. Write the New Words which you would find on the dictionary pages with these pairs of guide words:

dress – drive	polite – pop
match – may	rug – run

Review Words

few	running	breakfast	toward
suit	doesn't	happened	babies

Other Words to Spell

upstairs	cracker	heel	jaw

36. Let's Make Sure

poor	dried	babies	matter
sharp	bottle	violets	happened
dirty	cherry	frost	February
smooth	dropped	rule	bottom
lucky	beg	meet	breakfast
tip	April	smell	telephone
blew	brook	dig	somewhere
nap	less	size	smallest
insects	bone	calf	kitchen
wasn't	porch	goose	running
dozen	roots	mice	sunshine
May	lamb	listen	October
wonder	really	tiny	January
inches	maybe	smart	twice
pocket	peach	chase	largest
honey	cutting	pear	growing
sudden	twenty	eating	squirrel
knock	body	brush	rooster
stairs	March	toward	doesn't
stuck	gather	lovely	sitting
walked	trunk	minute	September
busy	crawl	spoil	believe
	trick	bark	

Reviewing Your Words

1. This Review Lesson gives the names of six different animals. Find the six names and write them on your paper.

2. Write **eating** and **growing** on your paper. What ending has been added to **eat** and **grow**? Now write these words in a list: **knock**, **listen**, **bark**, **meet**. Add **ing** to each word. Write these new words in a second list.

3. Write **sitting**, **cutting**, and **running**. Now write **sit**, **cut**, and **run**. Notice that the final consonant in each word is doubled before adding **ing**.

4. Write **beg**, **dig**, and **nap**. Now write **begging**, **digging**, and **napping**. Each of these words doubles the final letter before adding **ing**.

5. Read these words: **rich**, **dull**, **clean**, **rough**, **unlucky**. Find a Review Word that is the opposite of each one and write it on your paper.

6. After you read the following sentences, decide which of the homonyms given in parentheses is correct. (If you have forgotten what a homonym is, turn back to exercise 12 on page 34.) Write each sentence correctly on your paper.

(1) The smoke (**blew**, **blue**) in my eyes.
(2) Today the sky is (**blew**, **blue**).
(3) Jim will (**meet**, **meat**) us at the library.
(4) Does your dog like (**meet**, **meat**)?

7. Write these words in a list: **brush**, **porch**, **peach**. To make each of these words mean more than one, you must add **es**. Write the words that mean more than one in a second list.

8. Write **goose** and **mice**. Which word means just one? Which means more than one? Now write **geese** and **mouse**. Which one means more than one? Which means one?

9. Write **walked** and **happened**. Drop the **ed** from each one. Write the new words. Instead of the **ed**, add **s** to **walk** and **happen**. Write the words.

10. Write the Review Words that mean (1) a room in which cooking is done; (2) twelve of something; (3) the first meal of the day; (4) something sweet to eat.

11. Are you writing your **t**'s carefully? Do you always remember to cross them? Find five Review Words with **tt** in them. Write them.

12. Find five Review Words having one syllable each, five having two syllables each, and four having three syllables each. Write them on your paper in three lists.

13. The names of the twelve months have been given in your spelling lessons this year. Write the names in order. Be sure to spell each name correctly. Seven of them are in this Review Lesson.

14. Use your extra time to study the Other Words to Spell in this unit.

Your Handwriting

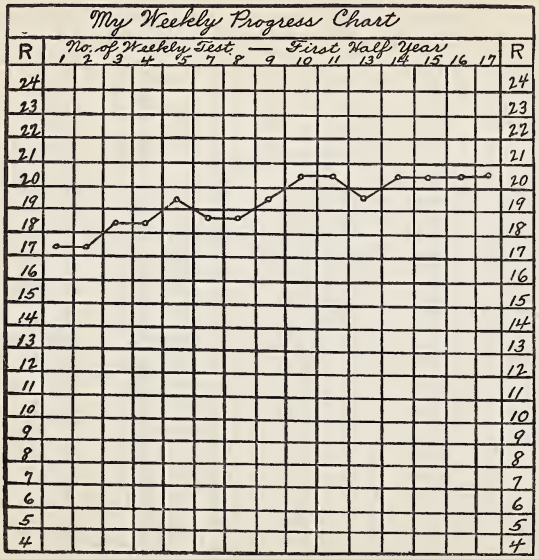
You have learned to write like this:

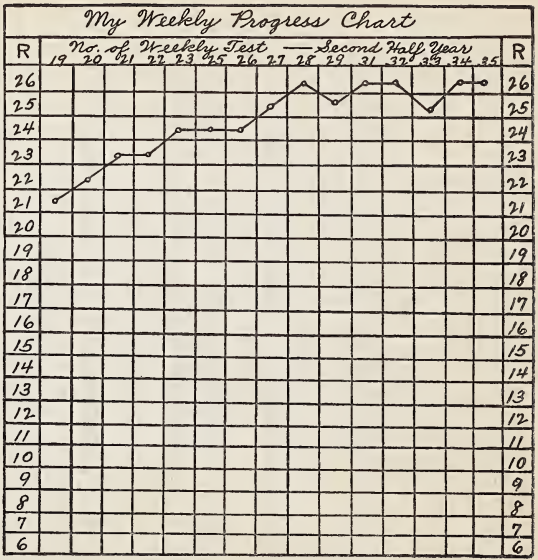
Now you will begin to write like this:

With more practice you will learn to write like this:

Ask yourself these questions as you judge your handwriting:

1. Do I sit in a comfortable position while I write?
2. Are my letters a good size?
3. Are all my letters the correct height?
4. Is every letter written on the line?
5. Is each letter made correctly?
6. Are the letters and words placed the right distance apart?
7. Is my writing as good as that in the samples above?





Directions for Graphing Your Score. In the top line of figures find the number of the weekly test — 1, 2, 3, and so on. In the line of figures to the right or left find R — the number right. Draw a circle in the square which shows the number right on each weekly test. Connect the circles with a solid line. *Watch your graph grow.* Notice that you do not graph your score during review week. Copy this graph. *Do not write in your book.*

To the Teacher

This Canadian series of spellers has been prepared with the specific purpose of making spelling interesting to learn and to teach. To that end all words to be spelled are presented in story settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The organization of the spelling programme and the learning method insure steady progress in the mastery of spelling.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Concise Oxford Dictionary have been used as the standard of spelling. Where these dictionaries give two spellings of a word, and where both of these are in use in Canada, the more frequent spelling is given in the word lists and the alternative is indicated in a note.

The Word Lists. The word lists of *My Spelling* have been selected to be of maximum value to the pupils of each grade. They have been carefully validated by checking against all available comprehensive spelling lists, after having been checked also against the pupil's school needs. A supplementary list of useful words adds richness to the list and provides for the needs of the more rapid learner.

The Unit Plan. The general plan of organization is a unit plan. Each book contains six units; and each unit consists of five weekly developmental lessons and one week of review, covering, therefore, a six weeks' period. These units are designed to correlate spelling with social studies, science, health, and the language arts. There is no isolated, unmotivated presentation of words.

The Method. The method used in the presentation and study of the words incorporates the best features of a study-test-study plan. Much emphasis is placed on the presentation of the words in the story units. This helps to concentrate the pupil's attention on the words and to arouse interest in spelling. Every spelling word appears in exactly the same form and in the same sequence in the story and in the word list. A series of exercises based on the word list is provided for each week's work. Then follow on successive days a pretest, individual study of hard words,

and a weekly final test. The pupil is given simple directions for studying the difficult words. The entire plan is clear and easy to administer.

The Study Exercises. These exercises gradually acquaint the pupil with the visual and phonetic peculiarities of words. They also help him to master the specific difficulties of words as well as the principles that govern the spelling of derived forms. Each new word is studied at least once on the exercise page following its introduction. Development of meaning and enrichment of vocabulary are constantly emphasized. The words have already been met in their natural settings. They are now studied for the purpose of amplifying and refining their meanings.

The Dictionary Programme. Beginning with the fourth grade, constant use is made of the dictionary. The dictionary programme includes systematic attention to the finding of words, to the sounds of letters and letter combinations, and to accenting and syllabication. Changes in meaning that accompany a change in accent are noted. The dictionary programme is carefully graded and practice is maintained throughout the series in such a fashion as to result in permanent learning and the establishment of good dictionary habits.

Word Study. Rich experiences in word study enable the pupil gradually to develop familiarity with the likenesses and differences in words, the common symbols for English sounds, and the principles which control word building. He learns to form plurals, to use the possessive, to interpret and use prefixes and suffixes, and to spell the variant forms derived from root words. This study develops not only the power to spell but also the habits that are essential to good spelling. It insures the acquaintance with English words and with their consistencies and inconsistencies that is part of the equipment of a good speller.

The Spelling Notebook. Additional significance is given to the spelling programme through the use of a spelling notebook. Each pupil is advised to enter in his notebook his hard words and also useful words derived from written work done in connection with other school experiences. If the

teacher wishes, the weekly spelling tests and the responses to the study exercises may also be written in this notebook. The pupil can thus provide for his individual interests and needs and keep a personal record of his progress. This tends to develop an interest in spelling, a spelling consciousness, and a spelling conscience. Without these three intangibles, spelling ability will always be unsatisfactory. There is no substitute, for example, for a sense of personal responsibility (conscience) in the making of a good speller.

Emphasis on Handwriting. *My Spelling* emphasizes the close relationship between good handwriting and good spelling. It is well known that much poor spelling is a result of the pupil's carelessness or even ignorance of letter formation. The pupil must learn to use the tool of writing as he learns to spell. Adequate emphasis is given to this problem in *My Spelling* without making the mistake of overemphasis and distortion. The pupil is given models of the alphabet, and the study exercises call his attention frequently to the problem of writing clearly and forming letters accurately.

Review Programme. A systematic review programme leads to mastery of the hard words in *My Spelling.* This plan provides first for a review of the hardest words in each list of new words on the week following their first presentation. It provides also for a review week at the end of each five-week period during which all words are again tested and reviewed. In addition, words known to be difficult are again reviewed in the later grades as an additional provision for permanence of learning.

Spelling Made Significant. *My Spelling* is unique in presenting a thoroughly validated list of important words in natural settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The words are thoroughly understood by pupils before they attempt to spell them. Natural integration of reading, discussion, speaking, and writing results in mastery of the words in meaning as well as in form. This makes learning to spell a meaningful and interesting process and restores spelling to a place of such significance that it seems important to learn to spell well.

Suggestions for Grade Four

Grade Four of *My Spelling* teaches 510 new words. Sixteen new words are introduced during each week of the first half-year. During the second half-year the number is increased to eighteen new words weekly.

The directions for conducting the week's work on pages 7 to 9 should be read and discussed by the teacher and pupils, so that every child understands just what is to be done each day. The exercises called Working with Words are planned for individual study. Occasionally, however, the teacher may wish to use the exercises for group work, and throughout the year there may be a small group of slow learners who will need careful guidance as they study.

The plan for study and testing during review week is given on page 19. Exercises called Reviewing Your Words not only provide additional practice in spelling but also review important principles of word building.

The dictionary programme is carefully begun in Grade Four. Exercises in alphabetizing and in the use of guide words give skill in finding words quickly. Other exercises furnish practice in syllabication and in the development of word meanings. In Your Dictionary, pages 97–112, the pupils will find every word taught in Grade Four. The first definition or illustrative sentence for every word is one that fits the new word as it appears in its lesson story in *My Spelling*. The pupils who use this book will find that Your Dictionary has been especially designed to meet their needs.

The exercises in Grade Four offer varied types of practice. In addition to those which provide drill in spelling and in the use of the dictionary, there are others which emphasize similarities and differences in words, compound words, contractions, rhyming words, important vowel sounds, and homonyms. Attention is constantly directed to the necessity for clear, legible handwriting. Systematic training is given in spelling derived words which are formed by adding *s*, *es*, *ed*, and *ing* without any change in the root words, or which drop the final silent *e* before adding *ed* or *ing*. Exercises showing the use of a word in a sentence may be used for dictation purposes.

Your Dictionary

KEY WORDS

When you learn to spell a word, you should learn also its meaning and how to pronounce it correctly. Most dictionaries show markings over the letters of the words to tell how the words are pronounced. Some of these markings are given in the list below. They will help you to say correctly the words you are learning this year. There are other markings which you will learn later on.

ă	căn	ĭ	hĭd	ŭ	ŭs
ā	cāne	ī	hīde	ū	ūse
a	father			u	burn
		ŏ	nŏt		
ĕ	bĕt	ō	nōte	o͝o	fo͝ot
ē	bē	o	horse	o͞o	mo͞on

a'ble (ā'b'l). Can. I am *able* to go.

act (ăkt). 1. Behave; do. 2. Something that is done; as, a good *act*. 3. One of the parts of a play. The last *act* was very funny.

add (ăd). 1. To put something more with. 2. To put together to make something larger. *Add* these numbers.

a gree' (ă grē'). 1. To think the same. We *agree* about this. 2. To suit; to be good for. Plums do not *agree* with her. 3. To consent. Will you *agree* to come?

a head' (ă hĕd'). Before, forward, earlier. The leader went *ahead* of the rest. Set the clock *ahead*.

al read'y (awl rĕd'ĭ). By this time.

A mer'i ca (ă mĕr'ĭ kă). 1. The United States. 2. North *America* or South *America*, or both together.

a mong' (ă mŭng'). 1. In the midst of. 2. Belonging in the same group with. 3. In shares or parts to each of several.

an'i mal (ăn'ĭ măl). A living being that is not a plant. A bird is an *animal*.

an'swer (ăn'sur). 1. A reply to something that is said or written, or to an action. You had better *answer* that letter today. She will *answer* the bell. 2. What you get when you work a problem in arithmetic.

an'y bod y (ĕn'ĭ bŏd ĭ). Anyone.

an'y one (ĕn'ĭ wŭn). Any person.

an'y where (ĕn'ĭ hwair). In or to any place. I can't find my cap *anywhere*.

A'pril (ā'prĭl). The fourth month.

a'pron (ā'prŭn). A covering worn to keep the clothes clean.

ar'row (ăr'ō). A stick with a point at one end and feathers at the other.

Au'gust (aw'gŭst). The eighth month.

au to mo bile' (aw tō mō bēl'). A car.

ba'bies (bā'bĭz). Very young children or animals.

bad'ly (băd'lĭ). Not well. We got home late because the car was running *badly*.

bak'er (bāk'er). A person whose business it is to bake bread, cake, etc.

bare (bair). 1. Without trees; as, *bare* land. 2. Without covering; as, *bare* feet, *bare* trees. 3. Empty or not having much in it; as, a *bare* room.

bark (bark). 1. A tough covering on the trunk and branches of a tree. 2. A dog's cry.

base'ball' (bās'bawl'). 1. A game. 2. The ball used for this game.

bath'ing (bāth'ĭng). 1. Going into the water of a lake or the ocean for fun. 2. Taking a bath.

beach (bēch). A shore of the sea or of a lake, made of sand or stones.

beans (bēnz). 1. Seeds of a plant,

which are eaten as a vegetable. 2. The young pods of some bean plants. We had *beans* for dinner.

beat (bēt). 1. To throb. The heart *beats*. 2. To strike over and over; as, *beat* a drum. 3. To mark by movements; as, *beat* time to music. 4. Strike to mix; as, *beat* eggs or *beat* a cake. 5. To do better than someone else in a game or a contest; as, to *beat* in a race. 6. The measure of time in music. You missed that *beat*.

beau'ti ful (bū'tĭ fo͝ol). Very pretty.

be come' (bē kŭm'). 1. Grow to be. 2. Suit. That dress does not *become* her.

bed'room (bĕd'ro͞om). A room to sleep in.

beg (bĕg). To ask a favour or a gift.

be have' (bē hāv'). 1. To act. 2. To act well. That child knows how to *behave*.

be lieve' (bē lēv'). 1. Think. 2. To have trust in.

belt (bĕlt). 1. A strip of cloth, leather, etc. worn around the waist. 2. A part of the earth especially suited for growing some kind of plants or animals; as, the cotton *belt*. **life belt**, a sort of jacket or wide *belt* worn to help one to stay near the top of water.

be tween' (bē twēn'). 1. From one to another; as, *between* sunrise and sunset. 2. In the space which separates two things. The table is *between* the chair and the fireplace.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l). The *Bible* tells us to love our neighbours.

blew (blo͞o). 1. Moved. The wind *blew*. 2. Made a noise by blowing. The whistle *blew*. 3. Carried by the wind. The leaves *blew* around. 4. Forced air through. He *blew* his nose loudly.

board (bōrd). 1. To go onto a train or a ship. 2. An oblong piece of wood that is not very thick.

bod'y (bŏd'ĭ). 1. The whole or main part of an animal, a person, or a thing. 2. An amount of something; as, a *body* of water. 3. A group; as, a *body* of people.

bone (bōn). One of the hard pieces or parts of the skeleton of an animal.

bot'tle (bŏt"l). 1. A holder or vessel with a narrow neck and without handles. 2. Put into a *bottle*.

bot'tom (bŏt'tŭm). 1. Lowest; as, the *bottom* step of the stairs. 2. The lowest part of anything; as, the *bottom* of the hill. 3. A part that is beneath and holds up the rest; as, the *bottom* of a box.

bought (bŏt). Got by paying for.

bow (bō). 1. A strip of wood with a cord stretched between the ends, used for sending an arrow. 2. A fancy knot. She tied the ribbon in a *bow*.

branch (brănch). 1. A limb of a tree. 2. A part of something that reaches out like the limb of a tree; as, a *branch* of a river. 3. A part of a business that is partly managed from the main office; as, a *branch* post office.

brave (brāv). 1. Having courage. 2. An Indian fighter.

break'fast (brĕk'făst). The first meal of the day.

bro'ken (brō'ken). 1. Not obeyed. Tom was sorry because he had *broken* the rules. 2. Smashed. The glass was *broken*. 3. Spoken badly; as, *broken* English.

brook (bro͝ok). A stream of water smaller than a river.

broom (bro͞om). A tool for sweeping or brushing the floor.

brush (brŭsh). 1. A tool made of hair, straw, or wire fastened to a back or handle and used for clean-

ing. 2. To clean with a *brush*; as, *brush* your coat. 3. To touch or pass over lightly; as, *brush* against the table.

build'ing (bĭld'ĭng). 1. Making; putting up. The men are *building* a house. 2. Something that has been built to stand for some time. A barn is a *building*.

built (bĭlt). Put together. We *built* a cabin in the woods.

bunch (bŭnch). A group of things of the same kind growing or fastened together or thought of together; as, a *bunch* of carrots or a *bunch* of keys.

burned (burnd). Hurt by fire or heat.

bus (bŭs). A large automobile running on a regular route to carry passengers.

bus'y (bĭz'ĭ). 1. Full of work or action; as, a *busy* schoolroom or a *busy* street corner. 2. Working.

cab'in (kăb'ĭn). A small house, often one that is not well built.

calf (kăf). 1. A young cow, elephant, whale, or moose. 2. The back part of a person's leg below the knee.

cam'el (kăm'el). A large desert animal, with one or two humps on its back.

camp (kămp). 1. A tent or hut or a collection of them used for a vacation or a short stay. 2. A place where soldiers or workmen may live for a time. 3. To stay at a *camp*.

can'dle (kăn'd'l). A stick of wax or hard fat with a wick in the middle which will burn to give light.

care'ful (kair'fo͝ol). Taking care; watching out for trouble.

care'less (kair'lĕs). Not taking care; not paying attention.

car'ried (kăr'ĭd). Taken or moved from one place to another.

car'ry ing (kăr'ĭ ĭng). Holding a load while moving from place to place. See **carried.**

cat'tle (kăt''l). Cows, bulls, and oxen.

caught (kawt). 1. Got by hunting. 2. Got to in time. We just *caught* the train. 3. Reached for and held; as, *caught* a ball. 4. Got; as, *caught* a cold. 5. Got held. He *caught* his foot in the rope. 6. Got attention. A strange bird *caught* her eye.

chance (chăns). 1. This is Bill's *chance* to make a run. 2. Is there any *chance* of your going?

change (chānj). 1. To put or take a thing in place of something else; as, *change* your shoes. 2. A fresh set; as, a *change* of clothes. 3. The amount of money returned when the coin or bill given to pay for something is larger than the price. Here is your *change*, sir. 4. Small coins. Father held out a handful of *change*.

chase (chās). 1. To drive away. 2. To follow and try to catch.

cheer (chēr). 1. To shout with joy or praise. 2. To make a person feel better. Let's *cheer* her up.

cheese (chēz). A food made from milk.

cher'ry (chĕr'ĭ). 1. A small fruit that grows on a tree. 2. The tree this fruit grows on, or the wood of the tree. 3. A bright-red colour.

choose (cho͞oz). Pick out.

clear (klēr). 1. Without clouds. 2. Clean; easy to see through; as, *clear* air, *clear* water, or *clear* glass. 3. With nothing in the way; as, a *clear* space or a *clear* view. 4. Fair; as, a *clear* day. 5. Plain;

as, to give *clear* directions. 6. To take away and leave a space open; as, to *clear* the snow from a walk.

closed (klōzd). 1. Ended. 2. Shut.

cloth (klŏth). A material made by weaving together threads of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or rayon.

clothes (klōthz). Covering for the body.

cloth'ing (klōth'ĭng). 1. Clothes. 2. Putting clothes on or supplying clothes for. *Clothing* a large family takes money.

cloud (kloud). A patch of fog, smoke, or dust.

club (klŭb). 1. A group of people who hold regular meetings. 2. The place where a *club* holds its meetings. 3. A heavy stick.

coast (kōst). 1. Land next to the sea. 2. To slide downhill.

cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ). A drink made from the roasted seeds of a small tree that grows in hot countries.

comb (kōm). 1. To smooth and arrange. The little girl can *comb* her own hair. 2. A tool for straightening hair or for holding it in place. 3. A growth on the head of certain birds. The rooster has a red *comb*.

com'pa ny (kŭm'pă nĭ). 1. A group of persons gathered together to do something; as, a *company* of soldiers; a business *company*. 2. Visitors. We must get ready for *company*.

cook'ing (ko͝ok'ĭng). Preparing food by the use of heat.

could'n't (ko͝od'nt). A short way of saying *could not*.

coun'ty (koun'tĭ). A term used in some parts of Canada and the United States for a large tract of land which includes several towns and has some work of government.

cous'in (kŭz''n). A child of one's uncle or aunt.

cov'ered (kŭv'erd). 1. Having something over it. 2. Hidden.

crawl (krawl). 1. To move slowly by drawing the body along. 2. A creeping motion.

crop (krŏp). 1. What is gathered from a field or an orchard in one season. 2. A sort of bag in a bird's throat.

cute (kūt). Dainty and pretty. (*Cute* is used in everyday talk but not in formal speech or writing.)

cut'ting (kŭt'ĭng). 1. Dividing or trimming with a knife or scissors; as, *cutting* out pictures. 2. Crossing; as, *cutting* across a field. 3. Making smaller; as, *cutting* prices.

damp (dămp). Somewhat wet.

dance (dăns). 1. To move to music according to a pattern. 2. Seem to move lightly or gaily. The leaves *dance* in the wind. 3. A party where there is dancing.

danc'ing (dăn'sĭng). Moving in time to music. **Folk dancing**, *dancing* in an old way that is popular among the common people of a country.

dan'ger (dān'jer). When the woods are dry there is *danger* of fire.

dates (dāts). 1. Fruit from a palm tree. 2. Points of time at which something happens. What are the *dates*, when the play is to be given?

De cem'ber (dē sĕm'ber). The twelfth month of our year.

deer (dēr). A wild animal.

des'ert (dĕz'ert). A very dry part of the earth.

died (dīd). 1. Stopped living. 2. Stopped. The motor *died* and the car stood still right on the

tracks. The wind *died* down at sunset. 3. Faded away. The sound *died* away in the distance.

dif'fer ent (dĭf'er ĕnt). Not the same.

dig (dĭg). To turn up the earth.

din'ing (dīn'ĭng). Eating dinner. **Dining rooms,** rooms where meals are eaten.

dir'ty (dur'tĭ). 1. Not clean; covered with dirt. 2. To make *dirty.* Don't *dirty* your shoes.

does'n't (dŭz'nt). A short way of saying *does not.*

doz'en (dŭz''n). Twelve of a kind.

dream (drēm). 1. Pictures or happenings that come into the mind during sleep. 2. To have a *dream.* What did you *dream* about last night? 3. To think. I shouldn't *dream* of doing that.

dress'es (drĕs'ĕz). 1. Her mother has made her two new *dresses.* 2. He *dresses* himself very carefully to go to school.

dried (drīd). 1. Made dry. 2. Became dry. The streets *dried* quickly after the shower.

driv'ing (drīv'ĭng). 1. Making something move on; as, *driving* cattle to pasture; *driving* an automobile. 2. Pushing forward; as, *driving* a nail. 3. Taking a trip in a carriage or a car. We are *driving* to town.

dropped (drŏpt). 1. Fell. 2. Let go. She *dropped* the book.

drove (drōv). See **driving.** 1. We *drove* to town yesterday. 2. He *drove* the hens out of the garden.

drown (droun). To sink and die in water.

dur'ing (dūr'ĭng). 1. In the time of. 2. While something lasts or goes on.

dust'y (dŭs'tĭ). Covered with dust.

earn (urn). To get by working; as, to *earn* money.

earth (urth). 1. Ground; dirt. 2. The world on which we live. This book is called *The Story of Earth and Sky.*

eas'y (ēz'ĭ). Not hard.

eat'ing (ēt'ĭng). 1. Chewing and swallowing food. 2. Having a meal; as, *eating* supper.

edge (ĕj). 1. Rim; border; as, the *edge* of the rug. 2. The thin cutting side; as, the *edge* of a knife. 3. To move little by little; as *edge* along a bench.

ei'ther (ē'ther). 1. Each of two. On *either* bank of the river there were willow trees. 2. One or the other. *Either* path will take you there. That clock is *either* fast or slow.

e lec'tric (ĕ lĕk'trĭk). Having to do with electricity, or run by electricity; as, an *electric* light or an *electric* iron.

el'e phant (ĕl'ĕ fănt). A very large animal of Africa or Asia.

e lev'en (ĕ lĕv'ĕn). Ten and one.

else (ĕls). 1. Other. Is anyone *else* coming? 2. In a different place, time, or way. Let's go somewhere *else.*

en'gine (ĕn'jĭn). 1. A machine that moves something; as, the *engine* of a boat. 2. The car that pulls a railroad train.

en joy' (ĕn joi'). To take pleasure in.

en joyed' (ĕn joid'). Had a good time.

e nough' (ē nŭf'). As much as is needed or as many as are needed.

en'ter (ĕn'ter). To go or come in.

ev'er y one (ĕv'ĕr ĭ wŭn). Everybody.

ev'er y thing (ĕv'ĕr ĭ thĭng). All.

ex cuse' (ĕks kūs'). A reason given for doing or not doing something.

ex cuse' (ĕks kūz'). 1. To give a reason for doing or not doing something. 2. To set free from doing or not doing something.

fac'to ry (făk'to rĭ). A place where goods, such as tools and clothing, are made by machines.
fail (fāl). Do not succeed.
fam'i ly (făm'ĭ lĭ). 1. Parents and their children. 2. A group of relatives.
far'ther (far'ther). Beyond the present point; at a greater distance.
fear (fēr). 1. Fright. 2. To be afraid of.
feast (fēst). 1. A special meal for a large number of people. 2. To eat many good things.
Feb'ru ar y (fĕb'roo ĕr ĭ). The second month of our year.
felt (fĕlt). 1. Had a feeling of. 2. Handled. She *felt* of the cloth.
field (fēld). 1. A piece of land used for growing grass, grain, or vegetables. 2. A piece of land for some special use; as, a football *field*.
field mice (fēld mīs). See **mice**.
fif'ty (fĭf'tĭ). Five tens.
fin'ger (fĭng'ger). 1. One of the parts in which the hand ends. 2. A part of a glove which covers a *finger*.
fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh). 1. To bring to an end; to make complete. 2. End; as, a fight to the *finish*. 3. Paint or polish; as, the *finish* on a table.
flames (flāmz). The *flames* of the bonfire leaped up.
float (flōt). 1. To move gently in water or air. The leaves *float* down. 2. Something which rests on water and does not sink. We will swim to the *float*.
flock (flŏk). 1. A group of animals or birds living together. 2. To gather or move in a crowd. The children *flock* to the circus.
flour (flour). A fine powder made by grinding wheat or some other grains; as, rye *flour*.
folk danc'ing (fōk dăn'sĭng). See **dancing**.
fol'low (fŏl'ō). 1. To walk or drive in a road or path. 2. To obey. *Follow* these directions. 3. To go or come after; as, *follow* a leader.
fond (fŏnd). To like or be greatly pleased with.
fool (fōōl). 1. To play a trick on. 2. A foolish person.
foot'ball (fo͝ot'bawl). 1. A game played by eleven players on a side. 2. The ball used for this game.
for'est (fŏr'ĕst). A large wood.
for got' (for gŏt'). Did not remember.
for'ty (for'tĭ). Four tens.
fourth (fōrth). 1. The numbering after third and before fifth. 2. One of four equal parts into which anything may be divided.
free (frē). 1. Able to have their own government; as, a *free* country. 2. Not held, tied, or shut up. We let our dog run *free* in the field. **Free from,** without.
freeze (frēz). 1. Become stiff or hard with cold. 2. Make hard and cold; as, to *freeze* ice cream.
fresh (frĕsh). 1. Not old; as, *fresh* eggs. 2. Not salt; as, *fresh* water. 3. Clean and cool; as, *fresh* air. 4. New; as, a *fresh* start.
frost (frŏst). 1. Frozen dew. There was *frost* on the grass this morning. 2. Enough cold to freeze dew. *Frost* tonight will kill the flowers.
fruit (froot). What follows the flowers on certain trees and plants.

gain (gān). 1. To get or win. 2. To reach.
ga rage' (gă razh'). A building where automobiles are kept or repaired.
gath'er (găth'er). 1. To get or collect; as, to *gather* flowers or to

gather eggs. 2. To come together. A crowd will *gather* quickly where a steam shovel is working. 3. To draw together in small folds; as, to *gather* a ruffle.

ge og'ra phy (jē ŏg'ră fĭ). A description of the world and the way men live on it.

gi'ant (jī'ănt). 1. Huge. 2. A very large, strong person.

giv'en (gĭv'ĕn). Handed or presented.

giv'ing (gĭv'ĭng). Making a present of.

glove (glŭv). A covering for the hand.

goat (gōt). An animal somewhat like a sheep.

gold (gōld). 1. A yellow metal used for jewelry and money. 2. Money. 3. A yellow colour.

goose (gōōs). 1. A swimming and flying bird larger than a duck. 2. A silly person.

grain (grān). 1. A kind of grass that has seeds which can be eaten. 2. The seeds of such a grass. That *grain* will be ground into flour. 3. A small, hard bit; as, a *grain* of sugar. 4. A pattern in wood. The wood of this furniture has a beautiful *grain*.

grand (grănd). Very fine.

gray (grā). A colour made by mixing black and white.

greet (grēt). To speak to in a friendly way.

grow'ing (grō'ĭng). 1. Getting larger. 2. Becoming. The baby is *growing* prettier every day. 3. Raising. What flowers are you *growing*?

gun (gŭn). A weapon; something to shoot with.

han'dle (hăn'd'l). 1. A part of a thing which is held in the hand when used or moved. 2. To touch or to feel with the hand.

hap'pened (hăp'ĕnd). Took place.

has'n't (hăz'nt). A short way of saying *has not*.

hate (hāt). 1. To dislike very much. 2. Great dislike.

hay (hā). Grass cut and dried to feed to animals.

heart (hart). 1. The organ that makes the blood move through the body. 2. Something that has the shape of a *heart*; as, a candy *heart*. 3. Feeling. She has a kind *heart*.

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ). 1. Not light. 2. More than usual; as, a *heavy* rain.

hel lo' (hĕ lō'). A greeting used in meeting someone or in answering the telephone.

help'er (hĕl'per). One who helps.

help'ing (hĕl'pĭng). 1. Being of use; giving help. 2. A serving of food.

high'er (hī'er). More high.

high'est (hī'ĕst). Most high.

him self' (hĭm sĕlf'). He found *himself* alone. It is for *himself*.

his'to ry (hĭs'to rĭ). The story of what has happened.

hob'by (hŏb'ĭ). Something that one does for fun.

hogs (hŏgz). Grown pigs.

hol'i day (hŏl'ĭ dā). 1. A day of celebration. 2. A day when schools and businesses are closed.

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst). Fair and truthful.

hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ). A sort of sweet syrup made by bees.

hook (hŏŏk). 1. Something bent in a curve for catching fish, fastening things, or holding things. 2. To catch as with a *hook*. 3. To fasten with *hooks*.

hours (ours). Parts of a day, each sixty minutes long.

hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd). Ten tens.

hung (hŭng). 1. Fastened up. 2. Bent or leaned down. The boy *hung* from the branch.

hun'gry (hŭng'grĭ). Wanting food.

hunt'er (hŭnt'er). A person who hunts wild animals.
hur'ry (hur'ĭ). 1. To move or to go quickly. 2. Quick motion.

ill (ĭl). Sick.
I'll (īl). A short way of saying *I will.*
inch (ĭnch). A twelfth of a foot.
inch'es (ĭnch'ĕz). More than one inch.
in'sects (ĭn'sĕkts). Small crawling animals, as bees, bugs, and flies.
in stead' (ĭn stĕd'). In place of.
in vite' (ĭn vīt'). To ask politely.
in vit'ed (ĭn vīt'ĕd). Asked.
it's (ĭts). A short way of saying *it is.*

Jan'u ar y (jăn'ū ĕr ĭ). The first month.
jour'ney (jur'nĭ). A trip.
Ju ly' (jo͞o lī'). The seventh month.
June (jo͞on). The sixth month.

kill (kĭl). 1. To put to death. 2. To waste; as, to *kill* time.
kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs). A kind act or feeling.
kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn). A room used for cooking.
kite (kīt). An arrangement of paper or cloth stretched over sticks to be flown at the end of a long string.
knock (nŏk). 1. A rap. 2. To make a sharp rapping noise. 3. To strike.

lace (lās). 1. A kind of thin cloth or trimming made of net with a pattern on it. The tablecloth was made of *lace.* 2. A string passed through holes to hold a shoe together. 3. To fasten a shoe with a shoe*lace.*
lamb (lăm). A young sheep.
lamps (lămps). Dishes or vessels in which oil is burned to give light.
larg'est (lar'jĕst). Biggest.
law (law). 1. The collection of rules by which government works. 2. One of these rules.
la'zy (lā'zĭ). Not working or not liking to work.
lead (lēd). 1. To show the way. 2. To go first.
lead (lĕd). 1. A black or gray metal. 2. The part of a pencil which makes marks on paper.
lead'er (lēd'er). 1. A person chosen to be the head of a club or group. 2. One who shows the way.
learned (lurnd). 1. Were taught. In the first grade we *learned* to read. 2. Found out. I *learned* that you were sick.
learn'ing (lurn'ĭng). 1. Seeing how and practising. 2. Studying. She is *learning* history.
leath'er (lĕth'er). 1. The skin of an animal prepared in a way to make it soft. 2. Made of *leather;* as, a *leather* belt.
leaves (lēvz). 1. He raked together the *leaves* that had fallen in the garden. 2. There are only ten *leaves* in your scrapbook. 3. There were so many at the party that we had to put two more *leaves* in the table. 4. She is always in a hurry when she *leaves* the house.
less (lĕs). 1. Smaller. 2. Minus; as, five *less* two.
let'tuce (lĕt'ĭs). Green plants whose leaves are used for salad.
lie (lī). 1. To stretch out. 2. To rest. *Lie* down on the couch. 3. A falsehood. 4. To tell a falsehood.
life belt (līf bĕlt). See **belt.**
lift (lĭft). Raise.
line (līn). 1. A piece of cord or string; as, a clothes*line.* 2. A mark; as, draw a *line.* 3. A row; as, a *line* of trees. 4. A row of words in a poem; as, a *line* of poetry. 5. To put a covering inside; as, *line* a drawer with paper.

li'on (lī'ŭn). A wild animal like a very large cat.

list (lĭst). 1. A row of names, titles, or sentences. We will make a *list* of the books. 2. To make a *list*. Will you *list* the things I am to bring?

lis'ten (lĭs''n). Pay attention in order to hear or to understand.

liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng). 1. Having a home. 2. Spending one's life. 3. Alive. 4. The way one lives.

load (lōd). 1. Something that is carried. 2. What will fill a wagon; as, a *load* of hay. 3. To fill a wagon.

long'er (lŏng'ger). 1. During a greater amount of time. 2. Over a greater amount of space. This rug is *longer* than that one.

lose (lōōz). 1. Fail to keep. 2. Not win; as, *lose* a game. 3. Not find when wanted.

loud (loud). Not soft.

love'ly (lŭv'lĭ). Very pretty.

lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng). Showing love or kindness.

luck (lŭk). 1. I wish you good *luck*. 2. Did you have any *luck* in playing the game?

luck'y (lŭk'ĭ). Having good *luck*.

map (măp). A plan of some part of the earth.

March (march). The third month.

march (march). 1. To move with regular steps. 2. A piece of music in marching time.

mat'ter (măt'er). 1. Cause of trouble. What is the *matter* with it? 2. Something to be talked or thought about. Let us discuss the *matter*.

May (mā). The fifth month.

may'be (mā'bē). Perhaps.

means (mēns). 1. Stands for. 2. To intend. He *means* to do it. 3. Intends to say. She knows what the word *means*.

meat (mēt). 1. Food from animals. 2. A part that can be eaten; as, the *meat* of a nut.

meet (mēt). 1. To come up to. 2. To come together. The club will *meet* this afternoon. 3. A meeting; as, a track *meet*.

meet'ing (mēt'ĭng). 1. A coming together; as, a club *meeting*. 2. Coming up to; as, *meeting* a person on the street.

melt (mĕlt). Become soft or turn to water; as, butter or ice will *melt*.

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ). Gay; cheerful; full of fun.

mice (mīs). Little gnawing animals. **Field mice**, wild *mice* that live in fields.

mile (mīl). A measure of distance.

mind (mīnd). 1. A person's thoughts, wishes, or purposes. This news will change his *mind*. 2. Thought or memory. I have that idea in *mind*. 3. Care about; dislike. Do you *mind* if I borrow it? 4. Pay attention to; obey. *Mind* your father. 5. Take care of. She will *mind* the baby. 6. What we think with. He has a good *mind*. **Made up his mind**, decided.

min'ute (mĭn'ĭt). A measure of time; sixty seconds.

mo'ment (mō'mĕnt). 1. A point of time. 2. A very small amount of time. It will take me only a *moment* to do it.

mon'keys (mŭng'kĭz). Small animals that live mostly in trees.

moon (mōōn). The light of the full *moon* made the night bright.

moun'tain (moun'tĭn). A large **hill**.

mu'sic (mū'zĭk). 1. Beautiful sounds arranged in a pattern. 2. Printed notes that stand for a tune.

nap (năp). 1. A short sleep. 2. To take a *nap*.

neat (nēt). Clean and tidy.
neigh'bour (nā'ber). A person who lives near.
net (nĕt). 1. Thread or string fastened together to make a sort of cloth with holes in it. 2. Something made of *net*; as, curtains made of *net*; a tennis *net*.
news (nūz). Facts about what has just happened in the world.
no'bod y (nō'bŏd ĭ). No one.
noise (noiz). Loud sounds.
nor (nor). Neither this *nor* that is what I want.
note (nōt). 1. A short letter. 2. A sound in music. 3. A mark that stands for a sound in music. 4. To notice carefully. I *note* what you say.
No vem'ber (nō vĕm'ber). The eleventh month of our year.
num'ber (nŭm'ber). 1. How many. 2. A figure or word that stands for a *number*.

oak (ōk). 1. A kind of tree. 2. The wood from this tree.
o bey' (ō bā'). To do what one is told.
o'cean (ō'shŭn). A large amount of salt water.
Oc to'ber (ŏk tō'ber). The tenth month of our year.
of'fer (ŏf'er). 1. To suggest. 2. To hold out.
oil (oil). A kind of fat which is burned to give light and heat and is used to grease machinery. Some *oils* are used for food or for medicine.
old'er (ōl'der). Of a greater age.
ought (ŏt). You *ought* to go means that it is your duty to go.
ov'en (ŭv'ĕn). A place for baking food or for drying something.

pack'age (păk'ĭj). A bundle.
page (pāj). 1. One side of a leaf in a book. 2. A boy who does errands. 3. To call someone's name to give him a message.
paid (pād). Gave in return.
pain (pān). 1. An ache. 2. Hurt. Does that cut finger *pain* you?
pa rade' (pă rād'). 1. A march of many people making a grand show. 2. To march in a *parade*.
passed (păst). 1. Went by. 2. Succeeded. He *passed* that test well. 3. Handed on. She *passed* him the rolls. I *passed* in my paper.
paste (pāst). 1. To fasten with *paste*. 2. Flour or starch mixed with water and used to stick paper.
pas'ture (păs'chūr). Land where farm animals feed on grass.
patch (păch). 1. A small piece of ground; as, a vegetable *patch*. 2. A piece of cloth, leather, etc., used to mend a hole. I must have a *patch* put on my shoe. 3. To mend a hole with a *patch*. It won't take long to *patch* that coat.
path (păth). A narrow way made by much walking.
peach (pēch). 1. A fruit that grows on a tree. 2. The tree on which this fruit grows.
pear (pair). 1. A fruit that grows on a tree. 2. The tree on which this fruit grows.
per'son (pur's'n). A man, a woman, or a child. It is too large for one *person* to lift.
pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk). A party outdoors.
piece (pēs). 1. A part cut or broken off from something larger. 2. Something thought of as by itself; as, a *piece* of furniture or a *piece* of music. 3. To make something by putting parts together; as, to *piece* a quilt.
pine (pīn). 1. A kind of evergreen tree. 2. The wood of this tree.

plan (plăn). 1. Let us *plan* what to do. 2. The *plan* shows that the house will have large rooms. 3. You have made a good *plan* for your party.
plant'ed (plăn'tĕd). Put in the ground to grow.
pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt). 1. Not stormy; as, a *pleasant* day. 2. Giving pleasure; as, to have a *pleasant* time. 3. Cheerful; as, a *pleasant* child.
plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ). More than enough.
pock'et (pŏk'ĕt). 1. A bag fastened into clothes. 2. To put in a *pocket*. He hurried to *pocket* the knife before the baby could reach it. 3. Meant to be carried in a *pocket*; as, a *pocket* knife.
po'em (pō'ĕm). A piece of poetry.
point (point). 1. Show a position or direction of a special thing. *Point* to the right number. 2. A sharp end; as, the *point* of a nail.
poor (pŏŏr). 1. Needing pity; unlucky. 2. Not rich. 3. Not good; as, a *poor* harvest.
porch (pōrch). A covered platform making an entrance to a building.
po ta'toes (pō tā'tōz). Vegetables that grow in the ground.
pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt). 1. A gift. 2. Here, not absent. 3. At this time. My *present* idea is to arrange the things this way.
pre sent' (prē zĕnt'). 1. To offer a gift to someone. 2. To introduce someone.
pres'i dent (prĕz'ĭ dĕnt). The chief person of a government or a club.
print (prĭnt). 1. To press marks on; as, *print* a book, *print* a pattern on cloth. 2. To write in printed letters.
prize (prīz). A reward for good work.
pro'gramme (prō'grăm). 1. They planned a *programme* of music and talks for the meeting. 2. The *programme* was printed on paper.
proud (proud). 1. Well pleased with. 2. Thinking too well of one's self.
pulled (pŏŏld). 1. Gathered with the hand. 2. Drawn; dragged.
pump (pŭmp). 1. The filling station has a new gasoline *pump*. 2. The man will *pump* air into the tires.
pu'pil (pū'p'l). 1. A boy or girl in school. 2. A dark spot in the middle of an eye.
put'ting (pŏŏt'ĭng). Placing.

qui'et (kwī'ĕt). Not noisy; still.
quit (kwĭt). To stop; to leave.

rab'bit (răb'ĭt). A small furry animal.
ra'di o (rā'dĭ ō). 1. My father owns a *radio* shop. 2. We get the morning news by *radio*.
rail'road (rāl'rōd). A road made of steel rails on which trains of cars run regularly.
rain'y (rān'ĭ). Wet with rain.
raise (rāz). 1. To cause to grow. 2. To lift up.
raised (rāzd). Caused to rise or grow.
raw (raw). Not cooked.
reach (rēch). 1. To come to; to arrive at. 2. To touch by stretching out the hand. 3. To hold out.
reached (rēcht). Came to.
read'er (rēd'er). 1. A book for getting practice in reading. 2. A person who reads.
re'al ly (rē'ăl ĭ). Truly, certainly.
rea'son (rē'z'n). 1. Explanation. 2. Good sense; understanding. 3. Talk in a way to make someone change the way he thinks. 4. To think clearly.
re cess' (rē sĕs'). A short time taken for rest in the middle of work.

re mem'ber (rē mĕm'ber). 1. To keep in memory; not forget. 2. To call back to one's mind.
rice (rīs). 1. A grass that grows where it is hot. 2. The tiny seeds of this plant, used for food.
rich (rĭch). Not poor.
rid'ing (rīd'ĭng). Being carried on the back of an animal or in a carriage, wagon, automobile, boat, or train.
rise (rīz). 1. To move upward. 2. To begin. The river *rises* in a lake.
rock (rŏk). 1. A very large stone. 2. To sway from side to side or backward and forward, as in a cradle.
rode (rōd). Did ride.
roof (rōōf). 1. The cover of a building. 2. To make a *roof* on or over something.
roost'er (rōōs'ter). The *rooster* called to the hens.
roots (rōōts). 1. Parts of plants or trees that grow down into the ground. 2. Parts of teeth that are hidden in the gums.
rows (rōz). 1. Lines of things or persons. 2. Moves a boat with oars.
rule (rōōl). 1. A way of doing things that has been decided on; as, a *rule* of a game. 2. Control; as, to *rule* a country. 3. Draw a straight line; as, to *rule* a paper.
run'ning (rŭn'ĭng). 1. Moving fast. The horse is *running*. 2. Going. The machine is *running* smoothly.

sad (săd). Unhappy.
sail (sāl). 1. To begin a trip on the water. 2. To take trips in a sailboat. 3. To move smoothly. The clouds *sail* through the air. 4. A piece of cloth fastened to poles on a boat for the wind to push against.
salt (sawlt). 1. This meat needs more *salt*. 2. Don't *salt* the soup too much.
sand (sănd). We like to play in the *sand* on the beach.
San'ta Claus (săn'tă klawz). What did *Santa Claus* bring you?
scare (skair). To make afraid.
score (skōr). 1. The record of points made in a contest or game. Will you keep the *score* for the game? 2. To make or keep a record of points. I don't know how to *score* it.
sea (sē). Ocean.
see'ing (sē'ĭng). 1. Making sure. 2. Looking. 3. Understanding.
seem (sēm). Appear. You *seem* very happy.
sell'ing (sĕl'ĭng). Giving up for money.
Sep tem'ber (sĕp tĕm'ber). The ninth month of our year.
sew'ing (sō'ĭng). 1. Fastening together with stitches. 2. Something to be sewed.
shade (shād). 1. The tree gives us cool *shade*. 2. The lamp *shade* is made of silk. 3. That hat is large enough to *shade* your eyes.
shape (shāp). Outline; form.
share (shair). 1. To take part in. 2. To divide with someone. 3. A part.
sharp (sharp). 1. This knife has a *sharp* edge. 2. If you have *sharp* ears you can hear the bird's faint song. 3. The road made a *sharp* turn. 4. He felt a *sharp* pain.
shed (shĕd). 1. A small building for keeping animals warm or for storing things. 2. To throw off. That heavy coat will *shed* water.
shine (shīn). 1. To give light. 2. Look bright when light falls on it; as, the clean windows *shine*. 3. To make bright by polish-

ing; as, to *shine* silver, to *shine* shoes.

shoot (shōōt). 1. To let fly with force; as, *shoot* marbles. 2. To hit with a bullet, arrow, etc.; as, *shoot* an animal. 3. To move very fast. The water *shoots* from the hole in the pipe.

shore (shōr). Land on the edge of the sea or a lake.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ). Stupid.

sil'ver (sĭl'ver). 1. A white metal or something made from it. 2. Money made from *silver*. He had a handful of *silver*.

since (sĭns). 1. From the time when something happened. 2. From a past time until now. She first tried to knit a year ago, and has kept on with it *since*. 3. Because. *Since* he could not come, he wrote the answer.

sink (sĭngk). 1. To go lower so as to be partly covered. The wheels *sink* in the mud. 2. To go in out of sight. The water from the hose will *sink* into the dry earth. 3. A place in a kitchen to draw water and throw it away. You must wash your hands at the *sink*.

sit'ting (sĭt'ĭng). 1. Resting on a seat. 2. Covering and warming eggs for hatching. The robin is *sitting* on her nest.

size (sīz). 1. That box is the right *size* to pack my books in. 2. What *size* of shoes do you wear?

skate (skāt). 1. To move smoothly on runners or rollers fastened to the shoes. 2. A frame made to be fastened to a shoe, with a runner or rollers on it for skating.

slide (slīd). 1. To move smoothly. 2. A place where one may *slide*.

slip (slĭp). 1. To slide so as to fall. 2. To slide out of place. If you let that tool *slip*, it will cut your thumb. 3. To cause something to slide easily. *Slip* your coat off. 4. A long, narrow piece. Use a *slip* of paper for a bookmark.

small'est (smawl'ĕst). Most tiny.

smart (smart). 1. Clever. 2. To feel painful. A burned hand will *smart*.

smell (smĕl). 1. Perfume or odour. I like the *smell* of hay. 2. Have an odour. Dinner *smells* so good it makes me hungry. 3. To notice an odour. I *smell* cookies.

smile (smīl). 1. A pleasant look on the mouth. 2. To give a *smile*. See the baby *smile* at her mother.

smoke (smōk). 1. The *smoke* from the fire got in their eyes. 2. The chimney will *smoke* if it is damp when you light the fire.

smooth (smōōth). Not rough.

snake (snāk). An animal that looks like a large worm.

soil (soil). 1. Earth in which plants grow. 2. To get dirty. Don't *soil* your hands.

some'one (sŭm'wŭn). Some person.

some'times (sŭm'tīmz). At times; now and then.

some'where (sŭm'hwair). In one place or another.

speak (spēk). 1. To talk. *Speak* to the frightened horse. 2. To tell. Are you *speaking* the truth? 3. To use in talk. He can *speak* French. 4. To make a speech. Will you *speak* at the club meeting?

spoil (spoil). 1. You will *spoil* your shoes if you don't wear rubbers on a rainy day. 2. The meat will *spoil* if it is not kept cold. 3. Do not *spoil* the baby.

spoke (spōk). Did speak.

squir'rel (skwur'el). A small animal with a bushy tail.

stairs (stairs). Steps leading from one story of a building to another.

stamp (stămp). 1. A piece of printed

paper put out by the government and placed on a letter or package to be sent through the mail. 2. To put a *stamp* on. 3. To strike hard with the bottom of the foot.

star (star). 1. "Twinkle, twinkle, little *star*." 2. We have a large *star* to put at the top of the Christmas tree. 3. The football *star* was chosen president of his class.

start'ed (start'ĕd). 1. Set out; began. We *started* for school early. 2. To cause to move. He *started* the car. 3. To jump. She *started* up in surprise.

state (stāt). 1. Nation. 2. One of the divisions of the United States. 3. To tell. Please *state* the reason for this.

steal (stēl). To take away something that does not belong to one.

steam (stēm). 1. The *steam* from the kettle rose in a white cloud. 2. I can tell that the vegetables are hot from the way that they *steam*.

steel (stēl). 1. A kind of iron. 2. Made of *steel*.

steep (stēp). Going almost straight up and down.

stock'ings (stŏk'ĭngz). Coverings for the feet and legs.

stopped (stŏpt). 1. Stayed for a short time. 2. Came to an end. The bell *stopped* ringing.

sto'ries (stō'rĭz). 1. Descriptions of things that have happened. 2. Different floors of a building.

storm (storm). A heavy fall of rain or snow, usually with a strong wind.

stove (stōv). A metal box to hold a fire for cooking or heating.

strange (strānj). 1. Not known before. 2. Unusual.

stream (strēm). Running water.

strike (strīk). 1. To hit. 2. To cause by striking or rubbing; as, to *strike* a match to get a light. 3. To make a sound as if by blows. The clock *strikes*. 4. Quit work. The workmen at the factory want to *strike* for more pay.

stuck (stŭk). 1. Pushed; put. She *stuck* out her hand. 2. Fastened. He *stuck* a stamp on the envelope.

sud'den (sŭd''n). Happening without being expected.

sug'ar (shŏŏg'er). A sweet product that comes from the juice of certain plants and trees.

sun'shine (sŭn'shīn). The warm light of the sun.

sur prise' (sur prīz'). 1. Something that is not expected. 2. To come upon without being expected.

swim'ming (swĭm'ĭng). Moving through water by using regular motions of the arms and legs or of fins and tail. **Swimming pool,** a tank filled with water to be used for *swimming*.

tak'en (tāk'ĕn). 1. Brought. 2. Grasped or seized. 3. Carried. She had *taken* her books to the library before she went to play.

tame (tām). Not wild; friendly.

taught (tawt). Showed how; told.

teach'ing (tēch'ĭng). 1. Showing how; telling. 2. Giving lessons.

team (tēm). 1. Two or more animals harnessed together. 2. A group of players on one side in a game.

tear (tēr). A drop of salty water from the eye.

tear (tair). 1. To pull apart. 2. A hole made by tearing.

tel'e phone (tĕl'ĕ fōn). 1. A machine for carrying sounds by electricity. 2. To talk on the *telephone*.

tent (tĕnt). Cloth or leather stretched over poles to be used as a house.

thank'ful (thăngk'fo͝ol). Grateful for; glad of.
Thanks giv'ing (thăngks gĭv'ĭng). A day for giving thanks.
thick (thĭk). Not thin.
thir'teen' (thur'tēn'). Three more than ten.
thir'ty (thur'tĭ). Three tens.
though (thō). If; although.
thought (thŏt). 1. Believed; had an idea. 2. What is in one's mind.
thou'sand (thou'zănd). Ten hundreds.
thread (thrĕd). 1. A very thin string made of cotton, linen, silk, or rayon. 2. To pass a *thread* through the eye of.
threw (thro͞o). He *threw* the ball.
through (thro͞o). From beginning to end.
thun'der (thŭn'der). 1. The loud sound that follows a flash of lightning. 2. Make a sound of *thunder* or like *thunder*.
tick'et (tĭk'ĕt). 1. A paper or card that shows one has a right to do something. This *ticket* will let you go in to see the game. 2. A label. What is the price on the *ticket*?
ti'ger (tī'ger). A large wild animal that looks like a striped cat.
times (tīmz). 1. Periods during which something happens. 2. Being multiplied by a number; as, five *times* four.
ti'ny (tī'nĭ). Very small.
tip (tĭp). 1. Pointed end. 2. Upset. You will *tip* that vase over if you are not careful.
tire (tīr). 1. A band around the outside of a wheel. 2. To become weary.
tired (tīrd). Needing to rest. I am so *tired* that I can't go on.
to geth'er (to͝o gĕth'er). With one another.
to mor'row (to͝o mŏr'ō). 1. On the day after today. We'll do it *tomorrow*. 2. The day after today. *Tomorrow* will be a holiday.
tools (to͞olz). A carpenter couldn't work without the right *tools*.
torn (tōrn). Pulled apart.
touch (tŭch). 1. To reach. 2. To feel with the hand, fingers, etc. 3. A light tap.
to'ward (tō'ord). In the direction of.
track (trăk). 1. A road made for a special use; as, a railroad *track*, a *track* for racing. 2. A mark left by something that has passed. The bird left *tracks* in the snow. 3. To make *tracks*; as, to *track* dirt into the house.
trade (trād). 1. Buying and selling; as, *trade* with other countries. 2. Exchange. I'll *trade* this ball for those marbles. 3. Work one does regularly. He learned a *trade*.
trav'el (trăv'ĕl). To go from one place to another; to make a journey.
treat (trēt). 1. Act toward. You *treat* your dog well. 2. Give. Let me *treat* you to an ice-cream cone. 3. Something that gives pleasure. Going to the circus will be a *treat*.
trick (trĭk). 1. An amusing act. 2. A joking or a silly act. 3. To play a *trick* on someone.
trou'ble (trŭb''l). 1. Sorrow or difficulty. 2. Bother. 3. To cause bother.
true (tro͞o). Not false; according to the facts; correct.
trunk (trŭngk). 1. The main part of a tree. 2. An elephant's long nose. 3. A large box for carrying things when travelling.
trust (trŭst). 1. To believe in. 2. Hope; belief.

truth (trōōth). What is true; not a falsehood.
try'ing (trī'ĭng). 1. She was *trying* to reach the high shelf. 2. He studies a little, but I don't think he is *trying* very hard.
turned (turnd). 1. Moved or made to move in a circle. The wheel *turned* slowly. 2. Changed position or direction. He *turned* toward the window. The path *turned* to the right. 3. Changed. The milk *turned* sour. 4. Became. The picnic started off badly, but it *turned* out well.
twelve (twĕlv). Two more than ten.
twen'ty (twĕn'tĭ). Two tens.
twice (twīs). Two times.

un der stand' (ŭn der stănd'). 1. To believe. 2. To see the meaning of.
un less' (ŭn lĕs'). If not.
use'ful (ūs'fo͝ol). Helpful.

va ca'tion (vā kā'shŭn). A period of rest.
val'ley (văl'ĭ). Low land between lines of hills or mountains.
vil'lage (vĭl'ĭj). A group of houses.
vi'o lets (vī'ō lĕts). Low-growing plants with white, blue, purple, or yellow flowers.

wait'ed (wāt'ĕd). Stayed for.
walked (wawkt). Moved on foot, not running.
war (wor). Fighting between countries or between parts of the same nation.
wash'ing (wŏsh'ĭng). 1. Cleaning by scrubbing with water. 2. Clothes to be washed or that are being washed.
was'n't (wŏz'nt). A short way of saying *was not.*
wave (wāv). 1. A *wave* splashed into the hole the child was digging in the sand. 2. He used his hat to *wave* good-bye.
weak (wēk). Not strong.
weath'er (wĕth'er). We hope to have good *weather* on the holiday.
wheat (hwēt). 1. A grass that grows in many parts of the world. 2. The seeds of this grass that are made into flour.
whole (hōl). 1. All. 2. Not broken.
whose (hōōz). *Whose* book is this?
wide (wīd). 1. Not narrow. A *wide* lawn lay at the side of the house. 2. Having a certain measure from side to side. The room is ten feet long and eight feet *wide.*
wipe (wīp). To rub to make clean or dry. *Wipe* your hands on this towel. She will *wipe* the dirt from the window sill.
wished (wĭsht). Wanted.
wom'en (wĭm'ĕn). The *women* cooked a big dinner.
won (wŭn). 1. Got by trying. 2. Gained a victory.
won'der (wŭn'der). 1. To ask a question in the mind. 2. The feeling one has when seeing something new or puzzling.
won'der ful (wŭn'der fo͝ol). 1. Excellent. 2. Causing amazement; unusual.
wood'en (wo͝od"n). Made of wood.
worked (wurkt). 1. They all *worked* together to pack for the trip. 2. Our plan for surprising Tom *worked* well.
would'n't (wo͝od'nt). A short way of saying *would not.*
writ'ten (rĭt"n). 1. Told in books. 2. Put down on paper.
wrong (rŏng). Not right.
wrote (rōt). Put down on paper.

young (yŭng). Not old.

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